

COUNTY BOROUGH OF SWANSEA

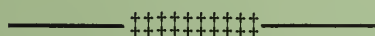
ANNUAL REPORT

of the

Medical Officer of Health

for the year

1968





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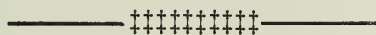
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To the Mayor, Aldermen and Councillors
of the County Borough of Swansea

Mr. Mayor, Ladies and Gentlemen,

This report is submitted in accordance with Circular 1/69 (Wales), dated January 1969, and follows the pattern of previous years. Any changes in the services provided are mentioned in the body of the report. In this preface I propose to draw to the attention of readers only a few of the more salient points of the report, since comments are made in the report itself of the work of the various sections of the department.

The estimated population was 171,240, which showed an increase of 300 over the previous year. The excess of births over deaths was 492.

The live birth rate for the year was 15.6 per 1,000 population, an increase on that for the previous year, 15.5. The comparable figure for England and Wales is 16.9 per 1,000 population.

The stillbirth rate 16.5 per 1,000 total births compared with a rate of 14.0 for England and Wales.

The number of people who died was 2,181 compared with 2,116 for the previous year. The crude death rate was 12.7 per 1,000 population compared with 11.9 for England and Wales. The number of people who died from all forms of cancer was 408. Of these 91 persons died from cancer of the lung or bronchus as compared with 85 in the previous year.

The number of deaths from pulmonary tuberculosis was 11 compared with 9 in the previous year.

The infant mortality rate was 21 per 1,000 total live births compared with 18.0 the previous year, and 18.0 per 1,000 live births for England and Wales.

Infectious Diseases

There has been no outstanding incidence in the common infectious diseases notified during the year. 36 dysentery cases were notified compared with 8 the previous year. During the year, however, there was an epidemic of measles when a total of 1,409 cases were recorded, the highest since 1963 when 2,635 were notified.

During June 1968 infective hepatitis became a notifiable disease and, in the latter half of the year, a total of 74 such cases were notified to the Department. It is pleasing to note that for yet another year no cases of diphtheria, poliomyelitis, or typhoid were notified.

Family Planning

The local branch of the Family Planning Association continues to act as agent to the local authority to provide free advice, treatment and free supplies to women who are recommended to practise family planning on medical advice. The Council approved in principle the extended scheme under the National Health Service (Family Planning) Act, 1967, and provision was made in the draft estimates to operate the extended scheme, but owing to financial restrictions it was taken out at the Budget Committee. With the closing of the clinic at the Swansea General Hospital, the free use of additional clinic premises was granted to the Association during the year, this being an addition to the facilities for office accommodation already being afforded.

Development of the Local Health and Welfare Services

Central Clinic

I reported last year that the site works of the proposed new Central Clinic in Orchard Street commenced during the latter part of 1966. Satisfactory progress continues to be maintained during 1968 to enable the building to open in the early months of 1969.

Area Clinics

Little progress was made in this direction. Plans which were prepared last year for a new purpose built clinic at Bonymaen was again deferred owing to the economic situation.

New Ambulance Depot

The Ambulance Depot was transferred from Derwen Fawr to the new purpose built premises at Caebricks, Cwmbwrla, during the year, details of which appear on pages 35 and 36 of this report.

Homes for the Aged

As I have stated in the welfare section of my report on page 51, there was no great extension of the local authority's social services during the year under review, but consolidation of the existing services continued. The 'highlight' of the year was the opening of a new Home for the Aged at Cardigan Crescent, Winchwen, named "Bonymaen House" which enabled the authority to "relinquish the tenancy" of Part III Accommodation, Mount Pleasant Hospital, - a former Poor Law Institution which had been held since 5th July, 1948.

Extension of Broadway House

The building of an extension to Broadway House Junior Training Centre for the Mentally Handicapped to accommodate the nursery class commenced during the year.

General

During the year the Green Paper on the Administration Structure of the Medical and Related Services in England and Wales, and the Seeborn Report were issued. The impact of these Reports, which in many ways covered common interests, made a considerable impression in proposing radical changes in the future of local health administration. It was generally considered, however, that any major change in the organisation would be premature until the Report of the Royal Commission on Local Government had been received.

Retirement

Dr. Gwyneth Ellis, Senior Assistant Medical Officer, Maternity and Child Welfare, retired during the year after more than twenty-nine years with the Authority. She was Medical Supervisor of Midwives and lectured to pupil midwives, inaugurated the Cervical Cytology Service in Swansea, a service much appreciated by women of the town.

Dr. Ellis took a keen interest and did a good deal of work in the field of child development and took part in the Ruth Griffiths Research Study of the pre-school child, which included the administration of the observation register for children who for ante-natal, peri-natal or post-natal reasons are considered to be at risk of handicap.

In addition to her professional duties, Dr. Ellis plays a very active part in the life of the town, is, or has been, chairman or committee member of various professional organisations including the British Medical Association and the Medical Women's Federation.

Her retirement was a great loss to the Department, and to her colleagues who valued very highly her exceptional clinical skills and judgement.

I wish to pay tribute to the great and valuable help which she gave to all concerned.

We extend to her our very best wishes for a long and happy retirement.

Acknowledgements

I would once again wish to express my gratitude to members of the Health Committee who have always been most generous in their support and to the members of the Council for their help and encouragement during the year.

I am also indebted to my colleagues in the other departments of the Corporation Service, to the Health Executive Council, and Hospital Management Committee, the General Medical Practitioners and Consultants of the area for their help and co-operation so readily given, and also to the members of the various Voluntary Organisations who give of their valuable time to the common good of this community.

I also express my deep appreciation and extend my sincere thanks to all members of my staff who have continued to give me the most efficient and loyal service.

I am,
Your obedient servant,

E.B. MEYRICK

Medical Officer of Health

SECTION I.

HEALTH COMMITTEE

Constitution 1968/69

His Worship the Mayor *o
Councillor D.A. Jenkins

Chairman - Councillor D.F. Bevan *o
Vice-Chairman - Alderman A.L. Reed *o

| | |
|---------------------------|-----------------------|
| Alderman Mrs. M. Hathaway | Councillor R.A. Lloyd |
| " Mrs. E. Jones *o | " W.G.H. Luff * |
| Councillor R.H. Andrews * | " S.N. Perry |
| " D.H. Cox * | " G. Thomas o |
| " Mrs. R.S. Evans* | " D.M. Williams *o |
| " Mrs. P.L. Jenkins* | " H.W. Wright o |
| " Rev. J.L. John | |

- * Members of the Standing Sub-Committee
- o Members of the Blind Workshops Sub-Committee, together with three representatives of Glamorgan County Council

SECTION II

COUNTY BOROUGH OF SWANSEA

Public Health Officers

Medical Officer of Health

E.B. Meyrick, M.R.C.S., (Eng.), L.R.C.P. (Lond.), D.P.H.

Deputy Medical Officer of Health

D.E. Donald, M.B., Ch.B., (Glasgow), D.P.H.

Lay Administrative Officer

John H. Smith, A.C.S., A.I.S.W.

Assistant Lay Administrative Officer

S.G. Williams

Medical Staff

Whole-time Assistant Medical Officers

M.R. Davies, M.B., B.Ch., M.R.C.S., L.R.C.P., D.P.H.

G.J. Lowe, M.R.C.S., L.R.C.P.

M. Williams, M.B., B.Ch., D.C.H., D.Obst. R.C.O.G.

J.T. Roberts, M.B., B.S., D.P.H. Left 15.9.68.

E. Hudson, M.B., Ch.B.

M.P. Hughes, M.B., B.Ch.

O. Harries, M.B., B.Ch., D.Obst. R.C.O.G. From 21.10.68.

Part-time Assistant Medical Officers

G.N. Ellis, M.B., B.S. Retired 24.5.68.

E.J. Jenkins, M.B., B.Ch.

I. Bowen, B.Sc., M.B., B.Ch.

H. Morgan, M.B., B.Ch., L.R.C.P., M.R.C.S., D.P.H., D.Obst. R.C.O.G. Left 17.5.68.

E. Salter, M.R.C.S., L.R.C.P., M.B., B.S.

Consultants

| | |
|----------------------|---|
| Chest Physicians | - H.A. Rees, M.B., B.Ch. M.R.C.P. D.B. Llewellyn Morgan, M.D. |
| Gynaecologists | - J.D. Llywelyn-Jones, M.B., B.Chir., M.R.C.O.G., F.R.C.S. Pamela M. Laurence, M.B., Ch.B., M.R.C.O.G., F.R.C.S. |
| Ophthalmologist | - F.G. Hibbert, M.B., F.R.C.S., D.O.M.S. |
| Orthopaedic Surgeons | - G.D. Rowley, B.Sc., M.B., M.C. Mervyn Evans, F.R.C.S. |
| Paediatrician | - R.T. Jenkins, M.R.C.S., M.R.C.P., D.C.H. |
| Child Psychiatrist | - J. McDonald, M.A., M.B., Ch.B., D.P.M. |
| Geriatrician | - T.F. McCarthy, M.D., B.Sc., M.R.C.P. |
| Orthodontist | - H.L. Parry, L.D.S., R.C.S. |

Principal School Dental Officer

T.A. Williams, L.D.S.

Dental Staff

Full Time

Mrs. A. Mullins, B.D.S.

Part Time

C.L.D. Passmore, L.D.S., R.C.S.(Eng.)

Mrs. M.F. Wooton, B.D.S., L.D.S., R.C.S. (Eng.)

| | |
|---|---|
| Consulting Veterinary Surgeon | - D.E. Pugh, M.R.C.V.S. |
| Public Analyst | - A.R. Phillips, B.Sc., F.R.I.C. |
| Chief Public Health Inspector | - D.H. Jones, C.R.S.I., Meat & Other Foods Cert. |
| Deputy Chief Public Health Inspector | - W.F. Strawbridge, C.R.S.I., Meat & Other Foods Cert. |
| Superintendent Health Visitor and School Nurse | - Miss E.K.M. Williams, S.R.N., S.C.M., H.V. Cert. |
| Chief Assistant Health Visitor and School Nurse | - Miss G.E. Oakley, S.R.N., S.C.M., H.V. Cert. |
| Lay Supervisor of Midwives | - Mrs. F.S.M. Humphreys, S.R.N., S.C.M. |
| Assistant Lay Supervisor of Midwives | - Mrs. L.M. Morgan, S.C.M. Retired 20.10.68. Miss V.G. Evans, S.R.N. S.C.M. From 21.10.68. |
| Superintendent District Nurse | - Mrs. I.M. Williams, S.R.N., S.C.M., Q.N. H.V. Cert. |
| Deputy Superintendent District Nurse | - Miss A.B.A. Collins, S.R.N., S.C.M., Q.N., M.T.D. |
| Supervising Mental Welfare Officer | - Miss G.M. John, S.R.N., S.C.M., H.V. Cert. |
| Administrative Assistant - General Health | - H.G. Austin |
| " " - Combined Services | - F. Thomas, D.M.A. |
| " " - Welfare Services | - J.D. Evans, A.I.S.W. |
| " " - Finance | - R.J. Hayward, D.M.A. |

SECTION III

GENERAL AND VITAL STATISTICS

| | |
|---|----------------|
| Area of Borough in acres, excluding foreshore | ... 21,600 |
| " " " " " including foreshore | ... 24,241 |
| Population 1961 Census | ... 166,740 |
| " Mid 1968 Registrar General's Estimate | ... 171,240 |
| Density of population per acre, excluding foreshore | ... 7.92 |
| Rateable Value - 1st April 1968 | ... £7,235,413 |
| Penny Rate Product - 1968/69 | ... £29,328 |

The vital statistics in lines 1 - 15 inclusive are given in the following form at the suggestion of the Ministry as it will facilitate comparisons between various authorities.

Reference is made in these statistics to "perinatal mortality"; it is the rate obtained by adding the stillbirths and deaths of infants under 7 days and expressing that sum as a rate per 1,000 total live and stillbirths. It is argued that this rate is better able to express the efficacy of our M.&C.W. services than the separate infant death and stillbirth rates.

| | 1959 | 1960 | 1961 | 1962 | 1963 | 1964 | 1965 | 1966 | 1967 | 1968 |
|--|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|
| 1. LIVE BIRTHS - Number | 2,731 | 2,738 | 2,779 | 2,864 | 2,943 | 2,909 | 2,886 | 2,758 | 2,649 | 2,673 |
| 2. " - rate per 1,000 population | 16.7 | 16.5 | 16.6 | 16.9 | 17.3 | 17.1 | 16.9 | 16.2 | 15.5 | 15.6 |
| 3. Illegitimate live births per cent of total live births | 3.2 | 3.3 | 3.8 | 4.4 | 4.6 | 5.2 | 6.2 | 6.5 | 6.7 | 8.1 |
| 4. STILLBIRTHS - number | 71 | 55 | 73 | 61 | 59 | 59 | 44 | 55 | 42 | 46 |
| 5. " - rate per 1,000 total live and stillbirths | 25.34 | 20.08 | 25.59 | 20.85 | 19.65 | 19.88 | 15.0 | 19.55 | 15.61 | 16.55 |
| 6. Total live and stillbirths | 2,802 | 2,738 | 2,852 | 2,925 | 3,002 | 2,968 | 2,930 | 2,813 | 2,691 | 2,719 |
| 7. Infant deaths (deaths under one year? - number | 66 | 59 | 58 | 69 | 73 | 69 | 71 | 57 | 47 | 58 |
| 8. Infant mortality rate - total infant deaths per 1,000 total live births | 24 | 22 | 21 | 24 | 25 | 24 | 25 | 21 | 18 | 21 |
| 9. Infant mortality rate - legitimate infant deaths per 1,000 legitimate live births | | | | | | | | | | |
| 10. Infant mortality rate - illegitimate infant deaths per 1,000 illegitimate live births | 23.4 | 15.7 | 20.95 | 16.82 | 23.16 | 24.05 | 23.26 | 21.72 | 17 | 21.58 |
| 11. Neo-natal mortality rate (deaths under four weeks per 1,000 total live births) | 44.0 | 21.2 | 18.9 | 31.0 | 58.8 | 13.2 | 44.9 | 5.5 | 28.0 | 22.93 |
| 12. Early neo-natal mortality rate (deaths under 1 week per 1,000 total live births) | 17.06 | 16.04 | 15.8 | 17.11 | 18.35 | 17.35 | 16.63 | 13.05 | 10.94 | 10.94 |
| 13. Peri-natal mortality rate (combined still-births and deaths, under one week, per 1,000 total live births and stillbirths). | 13.9 | 12.4 | 14.7 | 24.09 | 14.95 | 15.13 | 13.17 | 10.15 | 8.68 | 12.34 |
| | 38.89 | 35.8 | 39.97 | 37.36 | 34.31 | 34.43 | 27.99 | 29.51 | 24.15 | 29.05 |

| | 1959 | 1960 | 1961 | 1962 | 1963 | 1964 | 1965 | 1966 | 1967 | 1968 |
|---|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|
| 14. Maternal mortality (including abortions) - number of deaths | 3 | 3 | - | 1 | 1 | - | - | 1 | - | - |
| 15. Maternal mortality - rate per 1,000 total live and stillbirths | 1.07 | 1.07 | - | 0.38 | 0.33 | - | - | 0.5 | - | - |
| 16. Population | 164,200 | 165,560 | 167,560 | 169,180 | 170,390 | 170,160 | 170,990 | 170,600 | 170,940 | 171,240 |
| 17. Legitimate live births | 2,642 | 2,644 | 2,673 | 2,735 | 2,807 | 2,758 | 2,708 | 2,578 | 2,471 | 2,455 |
| 18. Illegitimate live births | 89 | 94 | 106 | 129 | 136 | 151 | 178 | 180 | 178 | 218 |
| 19. Legitimate stillbirths | 69 | 53 | 68 | 56 | 55 | 52 | 40 | 52 | 41 | 42 |
| 20. Illegitimate stillbirths | 2 | 2 | 5 | 5 | 4 | 7 | 4 | 3 | 1 | 4 |
| 21. Legitimate infant deaths | 62 | 43 | 56 | 46 | 65 | 67 | 63 | 56 | 42 | 53 |
| 22. Illegitimate infant deaths | 4 | 2 | 2 | 4 | 8 | 2 | 8 | 1 | 5 | 5 |
| 23. Neo-natal deaths total (first four weeks) | 48 | 45 | 44 | 49 | 54 | 51 | 48 | 36 | 29 | 36 |
| 24. " " legitimate (first four weeks) | 45 | 43 | 42 | 46 | 48 | 49 | 41 | 35 | 25 | 33 |
| 25. " " illegitimate " " " | 3 | 2 | 2 | 3 | 6 | 2 | 7 | 1 | 4 | 3 |
| 26. Deaths over one and under five years | 12 | 10 | 9 | 9 | 15 | 10 | 9 | - | 10 | 7 |
| 27. Deaths - all ages - total | 1,979 | 2,114 | 2,052 | 2,162 | 2,307 | 2,108 | 2,182 | 2,165 | 2,116 | 2,181 |
| 28. " " - male | 1,066 | 1,132 | 1,125 | 1,166 | 1,202 | 1,113 | 1,147 | 1,134 | 1,095 | 1,169 |
| 29. " " - female | 913 | 982 | 927 | 996 | 1,105 | 995 | 1,035 | 1,031 | 1,021 | 1,012 |
| 30. Death rate per 1,000 population | 12.5 | 12.8 | 12.3 | 12.8 | 13.5 | 12.4 | 12.8 | 12.7 | 12.4 | 12.7 |

**MAIN CAUSES OF DEATH SUPPLIED BY THE REGISTRAR GENERAL. CLASSIFIED ACCORDING
TO AGE GROUPS AND SEX**

| Short List No. | Cause of Death | S E X | AGE GROUPS | | | | | | | | | | Total each Cause | Total in Sexes |
|----------------------|---|-------------|---------------------------------------|-----------------------|----------|-----------|------------|------------|------------|------------|------------|---------------------|------------------------|----------------------|
| | | | Under 4 weeks & under 1 year | 4 weeks 1- year | 1- 5- | 5- 15- | 15- 25- | 25- 35- | 35- 45- | 45- 55- | 55- 65- | 65- 75 & over | | |
| B4 1. | Enteritis and Other Diarrhoeal Diseases | M | - | 1 | 1 | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | 3 | 2 |
| | | F | - | 1 | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | | 1 |
| B5 | Tuberculosis of Respiratory System | M | - | - | - | - | - | 2 | 1 | 3 | 3 | - | 9 | 2 |
| | | F | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | | - |
| B6 | Other Tuberculosis, incl. late effects | M | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | 2 | - | - | 2 | 2 |
| | | F | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | | - |
| B14 | Measles | M | - | 1 | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | 1 | 1 |
| | | F | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | | - |
| B18 | Other Infective and Parasitic Diseases | M | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | 1 | - |
| | | F | - | - | - | - | - | - | 1 | - | - | - | | - |
| B19(1) | Malignant Neoplasm - Stomach | M | - | - | - | - | 1 | 2 | 5 | 9 | 11 | 7 | 70 | 35 |
| | | F | - | - | - | - | - | 1 | 2 | 3 | 9 | 20 | | 35 |
| B19(2) | Malignant Neoplasm - Lung, Bronchus | M | - | - | - | - | - | 1 | 8 | 19 | 35 | 8 | 91 | 71 |
| | | F | - | - | - | - | 1 | 1 | 2 | 5 | 9 | 3 | | 20 |
| B19(3) | Malignant Neoplasm - Breast | M | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | 27 | - |
| | | F | - | - | - | - | 1 | 1 | 6 | 11 | 5 | 3 | | 27 |
| B19(4) | Malignant Neoplasm - Uterus | F | - | - | - | - | - | - | 7 | 4 | 3 | 3 | 17 | 17 |
| B19(5) | Leukaemia | M | - | - | - | - | - | 1 | 1 | 1 | 2 | - | 11 | 5 |
| | | F | - | - | - | - | - | - | 2 | 3 | 1 | - | | 6 |
| B19(6) | Other Malignant Neoplasms etc. | M | - | - | - | 2 | 1 | 6 | 10 | 25 | 28 | 27 | 192 | 99 |
| | | F | - | - | - | - | 1 | 3 | 6 | 20 | 29 | 34 | | 93 |
| B20 | Benign and Unspecified Neoplasms | M | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | 1 | - | - | 5 | 1 |
| | | F | - | - | - | - | - | - | 1 | 2 | 1 | - | | 4 |
| B21 | Diabetes Mellitus | M | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | 1 | 10 | 1 |
| | | F | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | 1 | 4 | 4 | | 9 |
| B46(1) | Other Endocrine Etc. Diseases | M | 1 | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | 2 | - | 7 | 2 |
| | | F | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | 2 | 1 | 1 | | 5 |
| B23 | Anaemias | M | - | - | - | - | - | - | 1 | - | - | - | 2 | 1 |
| | | F | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | 1 | | 1 |
| B46(2) | Other Diseases of Blood, etc. | M | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | 1 | - | 2 | 1 |
| | | F | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | 1 | - | | 1 |
| B46(3) | Mental Disorders | M | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | 1 | - |
| | | F | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | | 1 |
| B24 | Meningitis | M | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | 1 | - |

| Short List No. | Cause of Death | SEX | AGE GROUPS | | | | | | | | | | Total each Cause | Total in Sexes | |
|----------------|--|-----|---------------|------------------------|----|----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|------------------|----------------|-----------|
| | | | Under 4 weeks | 4 weeks & under 1 year | 1- | 5- | 15- | 25- | 35- | 45- | 55- | 65- | | | 75 & over |
| B46(4) | Other Diseases of Nervous System, etc. | M | - | 1 | 1 | - | 1 | - | - | - | 2 | 3 | - | 14 | 8 |
| B26 | Chronic Rheumatic Heart Diseases | F | - | 1 | - | - | - | - | 1 | 1 | 1 | 2 | - | - | 6 |
| B27 | Hypertensive Disease | M | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | 2 | 4 | 1 | 2 | 32 | 9 |
| B28 | Ischaemic Heart Diseases | F | - | - | - | - | - | - | 1 | 5 | 9 | 5 | 3 | - | 23 |
| B29 | Other Forms of Heart Diseases | M | - | - | - | - | - | - | 2 | 2 | 7 | 10 | 10 | 77 | 31 |
| B30 | Cerebrovascular Disease | F | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | 2 | 4 | 12 | 28 | - | 46 |
| B46(5) | Other Diseases of Circulatory System | M | - | - | - | - | - | - | 8 | 53 | 97 | 124 | 117 | 616 | 379 |
| B31 | Influenza | F | - | - | - | - | - | 1 | - | 4 | 19 | 59 | 155 | - | 237 |
| B32 | Pneumonia | M | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | 6 | 10 | 28 | 108 | 46 |
| B33(1) | Bronchitis and Emphysema | F | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | 1 | 4 | 9 | 48 | - | 62 |
| B33(2) | Asthma | M | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | 3 | 16 | 41 | 69 | 291 | 130 |
| B46(6) | Other Diseases of Respiratory System | F | 1 | 2 | 1 | - | - | - | - | 6 | 15 | 30 | 107 | - | 161 |
| B34 | Peptic Ulcer | M | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | 3 | 14 | 19 | 81 | 38 |
| B35 | Appendicitis | F | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | 2 | 2 | 6 | 34 | - | 43 |
| B36 | Intestinal Obstruction and Hernia | M | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | 1 | 1 | 3 | 13 | 4 |
| B37 | Cirrhosis of Liver | F | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | 9 |
| B46(7) | Other Diseases of Digestive System | M | 1 | 4 | - | - | - | - | - | 1 | 6 | 26 | 29 | 115 | 65 |
| B38 | Nephritis and Nephrosis | F | - | 7 | - | - | - | - | - | - | 2 | 12 | 34 | - | 50 |
| B39 | Hyperplasia of Prostate | M | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | 1 | 17 | 40 | 38 | 127 | 97 |
| | | M | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | 1 | 3 | 8 | 18 | - | 30 |
| | | F | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | 1 | 2 | 1 |
| | | M | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | 1 | - | - | - | 1 |
| | | F | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | 29 | 12 |
| | | M | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | 3 | 5 | 3 | - | 17 |
| | | F | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | 1 | - | 13 | 12 |
| | | M | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | 1 |
| | | F | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | 1 | - | 1 | 3 | 2 |
| | | M | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | 1 | - | 6 | 4 |
| | | F | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | 7 | 1 |
| | | M | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | 1 | 2 | 3 | 17 | 6 |
| | | F | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | 1 | - | - | 6 |
| | | M | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | 2 | 1 | 21 | 11 |
| | | F | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | 4 | 4 | 1 | - | 11 |
| | | M | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | 1 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 8 | 10 |
| | | F | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | 1 | 7 | - | 8 |

| Short List No. | Cause of Death | SEX | AGE GROUPS | | | | | | | | | | | Total each Cause | Total in Sexes |
|----------------|---------------------------------------|-----|---------------|------------------------|----|----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----------|------------------|----------------|
| | | | Under 4 weeks | 4 weeks & under 1 year | 1- | 5- | 15- | 25- | 35- | 45- | 55- | 65- | 75 & over | | |
| | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| B46(8) | Other Diseases, Genito-Urinary System | M | - | - | 1 | - | - | - | - | 3 | 1 | 6 | 18 | 11 | |
| | | F | - | - | - | - | 1 | - | 1 | - | 1 | 4 | - | 7 | |
| B46(9) | Diseases of Skin, Subcutaneous Tissue | M | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | 1 | - | |
| | | F | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | 1 | - | - | 1 | |
| B46(10) | Diseases of Musculo-Skeletal System | M | - | - | - | - | 1 | 2 | 2 | - | - | - | 10 | 5 | |
| | | F | - | - | - | - | - | 1 | 2 | 1 | - | 1 | - | 5 | |
| B42 | Congenital Anomalies | M | 6 | 1 | - | - | - | - | - | - | 1 | - | 18 | 8 | |
| | | F | 4 | 2 | 1 | - | - | - | - | - | 1 | 1 | - | 10 | |
| B43 | Birth Injury, Difficult Labour, Etc. | M | 9 | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | 12 | 9 | |
| | | F | 3 | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | 3 | |
| B44 | Other Causes of Perinatal Mortality | M | 6 | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | 9 | 6 | |
| | | F | 3 | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | 3 | |
| B45 | Symptoms and Ill-defined Conditions | M | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | 8 | 20 | 8 | |
| | | F | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | 1 | 11 | - | 12 | |
| B47 | Motor Vehicle Accidents | M | - | - | - | 2 | 3 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 2 | - | 17 | 10 | |
| | | F | - | - | 1 | 1 | 2 | - | 1 | 1 | 1 | - | - | 7 | |
| B48 | All Other Accidents | M | - | - | - | - | - | 1 | 2 | 1 | 2 | 1 | 24 | 8 | |
| | | F | - | - | - | 1 | 1 | - | - | 1 | 2 | 11 | - | 16 | |
| B49 | Suicide and Self-Inflicted Injuries | M | - | - | - | - | - | 2 | 2 | 2 | 2 | - | 15 | 7 | |
| | | F | - | - | - | - | - | 2 | 1 | 3 | 1 | 1 | - | 8 | |
| B50 | All Other External Causes | M | - | - | - | - | 1 | - | - | 3 | 1 | - | - | 5 | |
| | | F | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | |
| | TOTAL IN SEXES | M | 24 | 10 | 4 | 2 | 8 | 5 | 33 | 80 | 237 | 374 | 2,181 | 1,169 | |
| | | F | 12 | 12 | 3 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 17 | 55 | 124 | 224 | 2,181 | 1,012 | |
| | TOTAL IN GROUPS | | 36 | 22 | 7 | 5 | 12 | 10 | 50 | 135 | 361 | 598 | 2,181 | 2,181 | |

DEATHS OF INFANTS UNDER 1 YEAR BY SEX, CAUSE GROUPS
AND AGE AS SUPPLIED BY THE REGISTRAR GENERAL

| Cause Group (ICD Code nos. in brackets) | S E X | Under 1 day | 1-6 days | 1 week | 2 weeks | 3 weeks | 1 month | 2 months | Under 6 months | Under 9 months | Under 1 year | Total under 1 year |
|--|-------------|-------------------|-------------|-----------|------------|------------|------------|-------------|----------------------|----------------------|--------------------|--------------------------|
| 1. Gastro-enteritis and Colitis (0092) | M | - | - | - | - | - | - | 1 | - | - | - | 1 |
| | F | - | - | - | - | - | 1 | - | - | - | - | 1 |
| 2. Measles (055-) | M | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | 1 | - | 1 |
| | F | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| 3. Cystic Fibrosis (mucoviscidosis) (2730) | M | - | - | 1 | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| | F | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| 4. Meningitis with no organism specified (3209) | M | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| | F | - | - | - | - | - | 1 | - | - | - | - | - |
| 5. Diseases of the brain - other (3479) | M | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| | F | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| 6. Acute Bronchitis and Bronchiolitis (466-) | M | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | 1 | - | 1 | 1 |
| | F | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| 7. Bronchopneumonia, unspecified (485-) | M | - | - | - | - | 1 | - | - | 4 | - | - | 5 |
| | F | - | - | 1 | - | - | - | 2 | 1 | 4 | - | 7 |
| 8. Pneumonia - unspecified (486-) | M | - | 1 | - | - | - | - | - | - | 1 | - | 2 |
| | F | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | 1 |
| 9. Hernia - Umbilical (5511) | M | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | 1 | - | - | 1 |
| | F | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| 10. Spina Bifida with hydrocephalus (7410) | M | 1 | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| | F | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| 11. Spina Bifida without hydrocephalus (7419) | M | - | - | - | - | - | - | 1 | - | - | - | 1 |
| | F | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| 12. Congenital Hydrocephalus (742-) | M | - | - | - | - | - | 1 | - | - | - | - | - |
| | F | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| 13. Ventricular Septal Defect (7463) | M | - | 2 | - | - | - | - | - | 1 | - | - | 1 |
| | F | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| 14. Atrial Septal Defect (7464) | M | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | 2 |
| | F | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| 15. Unspecified Anomalies of Heart (7469) | M | - | 1 | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| | F | - | 1 | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | 1 |
| 16. Other Anomalies of Lung (7486) | M | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| | F | 2 | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | 2 |

| Cause Group (ICD Code nos. in brackets) | S R X | Under 1 day | 1-6 days | 1 week | 2 weeks | 3 weeks | 1 month | 2 months | Under 6 months | Under 9 months | Under 1 year | Total under 1 year |
|---|-------------|-------------------|-------------|-----------|------------|------------|------------|-------------|----------------------|----------------------|--------------------|--------------------------|
| 17. Tracheo-oesophageal fistula - Oesoph- agal Atresia and Stenosis (7502) | M F | 1 - | 1 - | - - | - - | - - | - - | - - | - - | - - | - - | 2 - |
| 18. Atresia and Stenosis of small intestine (7511) | M F | - - | - 1 | - - | - - | - - | - - | - - | - - | - - | - - | - 1 |
| 19. Renal Agenesis (7530) | M F | 1 - | - - | - - | - - | - - | - - | - - | - - | - - | - - | 1 - |
| 20. Multiple Pregnancy (7694) | M F | - - | 2 - | - - | - - | - - | - - | - - | - - | - - | - - | 2 - |
| 21. Birth Injury - to Brain (7720) | M F | 1 - | 1 1 | - - | - - | - - | - - | - - | - - | - - | - - | 2 1 |
| 22. Hyaline Membrane Disease (7761) | M F | - - | 2 1 | - - | - - | - - | - - | - - | - - | - - | - - | 2 1 |
| 23. Respiratory Distress Syndrome (7762) | M F | 2 - | - - | - - | - - | - - | - - | - - | - - | - - | - - | 2 - |
| 24. Intra-uterine Anoxia (7764) | M F | 1 - | - - | - - | - - | - - | - - | - - | - - | - - | - - | 1 - |
| 25. Asphyxia of Newborn - Unspecified (7769) | M F | 2 - | - 1 | - - | - - | - - | - - | - - | - - | - - | - - | 2 1 |
| 26. Immaturity - unqualified (777-) | M F | 2 3 | - - | - - | - - | - - | - - | - - | - - | - - | - - | 2 3 |
| 27. Haemorrhagic Disease of Newborn (7782) | M F | - - | 1 - | - - | - - | - - | - - | - - | - - | - - | - - | 1 - |
| 28. Other. Conditions of Foetus of Newborn - other (7789) | M F | - - | 1 - | - - | - - | - - | - - | - - | - - | - - | - - | 1 - |
| TOTAL | M | 10 | 11 | 2 | - | 1 | - | 2 | 5 | 2 | 1 | 34 |
| | F | 6 | 6 | - | - | - | 3 | 2 | 3 | 4 | - | 24 |
| | | 16 | 17 | 2 | - | 1 | 3 | 4 | 8 | 6 | 1 | 58 |

NUMBER OF DEATHS OF CHILDREN UNDER FIVE YEARS OF AGE
AND THE RATE PER 1,000 PERSONS ALIVE FOR THE PERIOD

1959 - 1968

| Year | Number of Deaths | | | Popul- ation | Rate per 1,000 population |
|------|------------------|--------------------|-------|-----------------|---------------------------------|
| | Under 1 year | One and under 5 | Total | | |
| 1959 | 66 | 12 | 78 | 164,200 | 0.5 |
| 1960 | 59 | 10 | 69 | 165,560 | 0.4 |
| 1961 | 58 | 9 | 67 | 167,390 | 0.4 |
| 1962 | 69 | 9 | 78 | 169,180 | 0.5 |
| 1963 | 73 | 15 | 88 | 170,390 | 0.5 |
| 1964 | 69 | 10 | 79 | 170,190 | 0.45 |
| 1965 | 71 | 9 | 80 | 170,990 | 0.47 |
| 1966 | 57 | 8 | 65 | 170,600 | 0.38 |
| 1967 | 47 | 10 | 57 | 170,940 | 0.33 |
| 1968 | 58 | 7 | 65 | 171,240 | 0.38 |

SECTION IV

INFECTIOUS DISEASES

Diphtheria

This is the twentieth successive year that I am able to report that no case of diphtheria was notified and I hope that this state of affairs will continue. I would point out that every effort is made by all persons connected with the services to draw the attention of parents particularly to the continued necessity for immunisation.

Dysentery

36 cases of dysentery were confirmed out of a possible number of 97 suspected cases notified. This involved the collection of 592 faecal specimens for bacteriological examination.

Poliomyelitis

No case of poliomyelitis was notified.

Number of all cases of infectious and other notifiable diseases, originally notified during the year 1968 and of the final numbers, according to sex and age after corrections subsequently made either by the Notifying Medical Practitioner or by the Medical Superintendent of the Infectious Diseases Hospital

| | Scarlet Fever | | Whooping Cough | | Measles (excluding Rubella) | | Dysentery | | * Meningo- coccal Infection | |
|--|------------------------------|----|-------------------|----|-----------------------------------|-------|-----------|----|-----------------------------------|---|
| | M | F | M | F | M | F | M | F | M | F |
| Number originally notified Total (All Ages) | 36 | 65 | 49 | 44 | 718 | 693 | 16 | 20 | 3 | 2 |
| Final numbers after correction | | | | | | | | | | |
| Under 1 year | 1 | 1 | 7 | 8 | 42 | 36 | - | - | 1 | - |
| 1 - 2 years | 1 | 2 | 4 | 4 | 85 | 81 | 3 | 2 | - | - |
| 2 - 3 years | 1 | 5 | 8 | 6 | 103 | 94 | 2 | - | - | - |
| 3 - 4 years | 3 | 6 | 4 | 7 | 106 | 116 | 2 | 2 | - | - |
| 4 - 5 years | 4 | 5 | 8 | 5 | 103 | 113 | 1 | 1 | - | - |
| 5 - 9 years | 18 | 30 | 18 | 12 | 244 | 210 | 5 | 4 | - | - |
| 10 - 14 years | 5 | 9 | - | 1 | 14 | 15 | - | 1 | 2 | - |
| 15 - 24 years | - | 4 | - | - | 3 | 14 | - | 3 | - | 1 |
| 25 and over | 1 | 1 | - | 1 | 3 | 4 | 3 | 5 | - | - |
| Age unknown | 2 | 2 | - | - | 15 | 8 | - | 2 | - | - |
| Total (all ages) | 36 | 65 | 41 | 44 | 718 | 691 | 16 | 20 | 3 | 1 |
| | * Acute Pneumonia | | * Erys- ipelas | | Food Poisoning | | | | | |
| | M | F | M | F | M | F | | | | |
| Numbers originally notified Total (All Ages) | 3 | 1 | 3 | 1 | 7 | 7 | | | | |
| Final numbers after correction | | | | | | | | | | |
| Under 5 years | - | - | - | - | 1 | 1 | | | | |
| 5 - 14 years | - | - | - | - | 3 | 2 | | | | |
| 15 - 44 years | - | - | 1 | - | 1 | 3 | | | | |
| 45 - 64 years | - | - | 1 | - | 1 | 1 | | | | |
| 65 and over | 2 | 1 | 1 | 1 | - | - | | | | |
| Age unknown | 1 | - | - | - | 1 | - | | | | |
| Total (all ages) | 3 | 1 | 3 | 1 | 7 | 7 | | | | |
| | Other notifiable diseases | | | | | | | | | |
| | Original | | | | | Final | | | | |
| | M | F | M | | F | | | | | |
| | * Puerperal Pyrexia | | | | | | | | | |
| | - | 4 | - | | 4 | | | | | |

* Ceased to be notifiable as from 1st October 1968.

Infective Jaundice

(Notifiable Disease as from 15th June 1968)

| | <u>Male</u> | <u>Female</u> |
|----------------------------|-------------|---------------|
| Number originally notified | 32 | 22 |

Final numbers after correction:-

| | | |
|------------------|-----------|-----------|
| Under 1 year | - | 1 |
| 1 - 2 years | 2 | - |
| 2 - 4 years | 11 | 9 |
| 5 - 9 years | 8 | 4 |
| 10 - 14 years | 3 | 1 |
| 15 - 19 years | 3 | - |
| 20 - 24 years | 2 | 4 |
| 25 - 34 years | 2 | - |
| 35 - 44 years | - | 1 |
| 45 - 54 years | - | - |
| 55 - 64 years | - | 2 |
| 65 - 74 years | - | - |
| 75 and over | 1 | - |
| Age Unknown | - | - |
| Total (All ages) | <u>32</u> | <u>22</u> |

THE NUMBER OF CASES OF CERTAIN INFECTIOUS DISEASES NOTIFIED DURING THE PERIOD

1959 - 1968

| | 1959 | 1960 | 1961 | 1962 | 1963 | 1964 | 1965 | 1966 | 1967 | 1968 |
|--------------------------------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|
| Scarlet Fever | 193 | 117 | 81 | 81 | 50 | 33 | 33 | 62 | 115 | 102 |
| Ophthalmia Neonatorum | - | - | - | 1 | 3 | - | - | 3 | - | 1 |
| Erysipelas | 11 | 12 | 13 | 8 | 10 | 7 | 11 | 10 | 5 | 4 |
| Puerperal Pyrexia | 96 | 81 | 39 | 27 | 33 | 20 | 16 | 14 | 16 | 4 |
| Acute Pneumonia | 29 | 7 | 13 | 10 | 16 | 18 | 7 | 2 | 4 | 4 |
| Meningococcal Infection | 4 | 2 | 7 | 1 | 4 | - | 2 | 2 | 3 | 5 |
| Dysentery | 9 | 73 | 87 | 90 | 99 | 14 | 215 | 40 | 8 | 36 |
| Whooping Cough | 36 | 107 | 164 | 18 | 99 | 121 | 41 | 47 | 122 | 93 |
| Infective Jaundice | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | 54 |
| Acute Encephalitis - Infective | - | 1 | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| - Post-infectious | 2 | - | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 2 | - | - |
| Measles | 311 | 1776 | 2160 | 252 | 2635 | 867 | 929 | 1146 | 1221 | 1409 |
| Polio-myelitis - Paralytic | 1 | 2 | 8 | - | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| Food Poisoning | 7 | 20 | 11 | 2 | 13 | 38 | 4 | 4 | 23 | 14 |
| TOTAL | 699 | 2198 | 2585 | 491 | 2963 | 1119 | 1259 | 1332 | 1517 | 1726 |

ANNUAL RETURN - FOOD POISONING
- 1968

TABLE I. INCIDENTS AND CASES

| Causative Agent | GENERAL OUTBREAKS | | FAMILY OUTBREAKS | | SPORADIC CASES | TOTAL | TOTAL | No. of cases (columns 2+4+5) |
|---|---------------------------|--------------------------------------|---------------------------|--------------------------------------|----------------|-------|-------|------------------------------|
| | No. of separate outbreaks | No. of cases notified or ascertained | No. of separate outbreaks | No. of cases notified or ascertained | | | | |
| | 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | | 7 |
| 1. S. typhimurium | - | - | 1 | 2 | 6 | 7 | | 8 |
| 2. Other Salmonellae (a) | - | - | 1 | 2 | 4 | 5 | | 6 |
| TOTAL | - | - | 2 | 4 | 10 | 12 | | 14 |
| <u>DETAILS OF FOOD POISONING DUE TO SALMONELLAE OTHER THAN S. TYPHIMURIUM SHOULD BE GIVEN IN THIS TABLE</u> | | | | | | | | |
| <u>Type of Salmonellae</u> | | | | | | | | |
| Derby | - | - | 1 | 2 | - | 1 | | 2 |
| Seftenburg | - | - | - | - | 1 | 1 | | 1 |
| Panama | - | - | - | - | 3 | 3 | | 3 |
| | - | - | 1 | 2 | 4 | -5 | | 6 |

TABLE II. SALMONELLA INFECTIONS (NOT FOOD BORNE) INCIDENTS AND CASES

| Causative Agent | GENERAL OUTBREAKS | | FAMILY OUTBREAKS | | SPORADIC CASES | TOTAL | TOTAL |
|--------------------------|---------------------------|--------------------------------------|---------------------------|--------------------------------------|----------------|-------|-------|
| | No. of separate outbreaks | No. of cases notified or ascertained | No. of separate outbreaks | No. of cases notified or ascertained | | | |
| | 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 |
| 1. S. typhimurium | - | - | 1 | 2 | 6 | 7 | 8 |
| 2. Other Salmonellae (a) | - | - | 1 | 2 | 4 | 5 | 6 |
| TOTAL | - | - | 2 | 4 | 10 | 12 | 14 |
| Type of Salmonellae | | | | | | | |
| Derby | - | - | 1 | 2 | - | 1 | 2 |
| Seftenburg | - | - | - | - | 1 | 1 | 1 |
| Panama | - | - | - | - | 3 | 3 | 3 |

TABLE III. DEATHS ASSOCIATED WITH FOOD POISONING. NIL.

SECTION V.

CARE OF EXPECTANT MOTHERS AND CHILDREN UNDER SCHOOL AGE

Ante-natal and Child Health Clinics

There has been no change in the clinic session held at Morriston, Llansamlet, Cadle, Blaenymaes, Waunarlwydd and St. Thomas.

Some expectant mothers continue to attend the local authority ante-natal clinics while the attendance rate at the Child Health Clinics and Mothercraft and Relaxation Classes is maintained.

In addition to the vaccination programmes carried out, Health Education is undertaken and all children attending the clinics are given complete physical examination and development tests at their first visit, and at three monthly intervals until they are 18 months old.

From time to time, representatives from firms concerned with Child Health provide film shows for the staff and for the mothers who attend the clinics.

Number of Patients Attending

602 patients attended the ante-natal clinics compared with 658 in the previous year, and 186 mothers returned for a post-natal examination. A total of 409 sessions was devoted to this work.

A total of 401 women attended the mothercraft and relaxation classes; the attendances for the year numbered 1,958. Of the women attending, 392 were booked for hospital confinement, the remainder being confined at home.

A total of 4,832 children attended the centres during the year. Of these 1,431 were born in 1968, 1,562 in 1967, and 1,839 in the years 1963 - 1966. The total number of sessions held was 792 - 789 by medical officers and 3 by a health visitor.

Minor Ailment Clinics

A number of children under five years of age received minor ailment treatment at the clinics and the following table shows the extent during the year:-

Number of defects treated during the year:-

| | | |
|--|-----|----------|
| Soabies | ... | 26 |
| Miscellaneous (e.g. minor injuries, bruises, sores, chilblains etc.) | ... | <u>7</u> |
| Total defects treated | ... | 33 |
| Total attendances | ... | 58 |

Defective Vision and Squint (excluding minor ailments)

No. of defects dealt with:-

| | | | |
|--|-----|-----|-----|
| Errors of refraction | ... | ... | 370 |
| Total attendances | ... | ... | 370 |
| No. of cases seen by doctor for special examinations | ... | ... | 193 |
| No. of cases seen by doctor for re-examination | ... | ... | 197 |
| No. of children for whom spectacles were prescribed | ... | ... | 7 |

Orthopaedic and Postural Defects

The following table shows the work undertaken at the Orthopaedic Clinic in respect of children under five years:-

| | | | |
|---|-----|-----|------------|
| New cases treated during the year | ... | ... | 462 |
| Old cases who continued treatment during the year | ... | ... | <u>456</u> |
| Total number receiving treatment | ... | ... | 918 |
| Total attendances by these patients | ... | ... | 2,485 |
| No. of special cases seen by doctor | ... | ... | 90 |
| No. of re-examinations by doctor | ... | ... | 73 |

Developmental Tests of Babies and Young Children

Development testing of young children, using the Ruth Griffiths technique, has now become firmly established in the Local Authority's Health Service as a major contribution to the early diagnosis of handicap of all sorts. Cases for testing are assembled from Hospital and Domiciliary Midwifery records, Paediatric reports, and other sources. Results are notified to General Practitioners as well as Paediatricians.

Deafness in Children

Early detection of deafness is still the primary objective. The programme of screening tests of children falling within certain categories considered to be "at risk" of deafness is continuing and any children tested who have suspect hearing are referred to an assistant medical officer who has specialised in the detection and treatment of hearing loss. If necessary they may be sent to the Consultant E.N.T. Surgeon at Singleton Hospital for further investigation.

The assistant medical officer holds weekly clinics at the Waun Wen Audiology Unit where, in a room specially adapted for the purpose, children are examined and tested. These children are referred from many sources including Infant Welfare Clinics, Health Visitors, and parents. If investigation reveals an abnormality the child is referred for the consultant's opinion at Singleton Hospital.

The services of a peripatetic teacher for the very young deaf became available during the year.

Number Tested at Waunwen Audio Clinic - Under 5 years of age

| | | <u>Hearing Loss</u> | <u>No Hearing Loss</u> | <u>TOTAL</u> |
|-------------|-----|---------------------|------------------------|--------------|
| New Cases | ... | 7 | 10 | 17 |
| Re-examined | ... | 9 | 6 | 15 |

Care of Premature Infants

Number of premature births notified (as adjusted by any notifications transferred in or out of the area).

| Weight at Birth | Premature live births | | | | | | | | | | | | | | Premature still-births | |
|--|-----------------------|------------------|--|-----------------------|-------------------------------------|---|--------------------------|-----------------------|------------------------|--------------|--------------------------|-----------------------|-------------|------------------------------|------------------------|--|
| | TOTAL BIRTHS | Born in hospital | | | Born at home or in a nursing home - | | | | | | | | in hospital | at home or in a nursing home | | |
| | | Died | Nursed entirely at home or in a nursing home | | | Transferred to hospital on or before 28th day | | | | | | | | | | |
| | | | within 24 hours of birth | in 1 and under 7 days | in 7 and under 28 days | TOTAL BIRTHS | within 24 hours of birth | in 1 and under 7 days | in 7 and under 28 days | TOTAL BIRTHS | within 24 hours of birth | in 1 and under 7 days | | | in 7 and under 28 days | |
| | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| (1) | (2) | (3) | (4) | (5) | (6) | (7) | (8) | (9) | (10) | (11) | (12) | (13) | (14) | | | |
| 1. 2lbs. 3 ozs. or less | 3 | 3 | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | 1 | - | | |
| 2. Over 2 lbs. 3 ozs. up to and including 3 lbs. 4 ozs. | 10 | 5 | 4 | - | - | - | - | - | 2 | - | - | - | 7 | 1 | | |
| 3. Over 3 lbs. 4 ozs. up to and including 4 lbs. 6 ozs. | 42 | 5 | - | - | - | - | - | - | 3 | - | - | - | 5 | - | | |
| 4. Over 4 lbs. 6 ozs. up to and including 4 lbs. 15 ozs. | 47 | - | 1 | - | 1 | - | - | - | 4 | - | - | - | - | - | | |
| 5. Over 4 lbs. 15 ozs. up to and including 5 lbs. 8 ozs. | 91 | - | - | - | 6 | - | - | - | 1 | - | - | - | 1 | 2 | | |
| 6. TOTAL | 193 | 13 | 5 | - | 7 | - | - | - | 10 | - | - | - | 14 | 3 | | |

Welfare Foods

The distribution of welfare foods has been the responsibility of the local health authority since July 1954. Distribution is undertaken at twelve clinics and four other points are operated by voluntary workers.

Until 1st July 1961, expectant mothers and young children could obtain tokens which enabled them to obtain authorised quantities of orange juice at 5d. a bottle and cod liver oil or vitamin tablets free at Local Health Authority Clinics and Welfare Food distribution centres.

In accordance with the Welfare Foods (Great Britain) Amendment Order 1961, welfare foods were no longer subsidised from the 1st June. The Order provided for Welfare Foods to be available to all beneficiaries without tokens and without restriction of quantities at cost prices to be determined by the Minister. Free supplies were, however, to be available on authorised quantities against tokens, to those families who were eligible for free supplies of welfare milk. The cost prices determined by the Minister were:- orange juice 1s. 6d. a bottle, cod liver oil 1s. 0d. a bottle, and Vitamin A. and D. tablets 6d. per packet.

The quantities of welfare foods distributed during 1968 is given below.

| | <u>1964.</u> | <u>1965.</u> | <u>1966.</u> | <u>1967.</u> | <u>1968.</u> |
|---------------------|--------------|--------------|--------------|--------------|--------------|
| National Dried Milk | 19,275 | 16,503 | 10,590 | 6,394 | 5,256 |
| Cod Liver Oil | 1,767 | 1,871 | 1,809 | 1,830 | 1,527 |
| Orange Juice | 17,256 | 17,828 | 19,196 | 20,440 | 19,940 |
| Vitamin A. & D. | 688 | 535 | 444 | 394 | 341 |

Care of Unmarried Mothers

(Report kindly provided by Swansea and Brecon Diocesan Moral Welfare Association, who act as agents for the Local Authority).

During the year 1968, 523 persons were dealt with by the Moral Welfare Association, viz:-

- 137 were unmarried mothers
- 125 were putative fathers
- 134 were children
- 78 were couples contemplating the adoption of a child
- 49 were matrimonial, preventive or personal problems.

28 unmarried mothers were admitted to Mother and Baby Homes and Foster Homes. To these visits were made periodically throughout their stay; all necessary help and advice given to them and helping them to plan for the coming child.

Gynaecological Clinic

The Clinic continues to be well attended, the attendance figures approximating fairly closely to those of the previous year. Minor gynaecological disorders are treated and the more serious complaints needing consultant opinion and treatment are referred through the family doctor. Patients can refer themselves without prior medical consultation and many prefer to do so.

201 new patients attended during the year and of these:-

| | | |
|----|---------------------|------------------------------|
| 21 | attended because of | sub-fertility |
| 3 | " | " " menstrual disorder |
| 4 | " | " " menopausal disturbances |
| 24 | " | " " prolapsed uterus |
| 14 | " | " " cervical erosion |
| 60 | " | " " vaginitis and vulvitis |
| 70 | " | " " unclassified conditions. |

Cervical Cytology

These clinics continue to be well attended and, from time to time, requests are received for evening sessions to be held in addition to the afternoon clinics in order to provide the service for those women who are unable to attend during the day.

These requests usually follow the lectures and film shows sponsored by the Cancer Education Committee and given to the various women's organisations throughout the borough. At these lectures, a Medical Officer engaged in this work is present to answer questions and provide a commentary on the films.

As is usual, towards the end of the year, however, the attendances fell off, but it is hoped that, with the opening of the new clinic, attendances will again rise.

Women who wish to attend the clinic do so by appointment.

DENTAL CARE

In my last annual report I mentioned a plan for the re-organisation of the Dental Service to provide an improved staff structure. This plan which is outlined in some detail in my report on the School Dental Service was implemented during the latter half of this year. It is hoped that it will aid recruitment to the service in the future. As it happens, however, the full time equivalent dental officer strength at the end of the year was slightly less (3.4) than at the end of 1967 (3.6). I would remind you that the dental officer establishment is 8, but this has not been filled since 1939. This slight decrease in full time dental officer strength was due to the departure of Mr. W.B. Jones as sessional officer at the end of July and has meant in effect that the minimal coverage of the Mumbles area at Norton Villa Clinic has been temporarily withdrawn. In spite of this decrease in staff strength there has been an increase in the amount of time spent on Maternity and Child Welfare work, an equivalent of 36 sessions being devoted to this compared with 28 equivalent sessions in 1967 and the increase in the amount of treatment carried out (see Table) is due to this fact rather than to an increased volume of treatment per equivalent session. This remains substantially the same. It is notable, however, that the increase in the amount of operating time spent on this service is almost entirely devoted to the treatment of pre-school children, but the number of pre-school children treated is still far too small.

Although the demand for treatment is met inasmuch as no parent seeking treatment for her small child is turned away, the need for treatment among the pre-school population is not met. It is far too common for parents to ignore even obvious carious lesions until pain supervenes, and even then treatment is not always sought unless the pain becomes unbearable. However, as I have pointed out before, this service cannot be developed and the demand for treatment cannot be actively encouraged unless the service is assured of a permanent cadre of dental officers to meet such an increased demand.

There is a strong case, however, for developing the preventive aspect of the service and in this connection a disappointing feature of the year was the decision of the authority not to implement the recommendation of its Health Committee that the public water supply be fluoridated. It is safe to say that no public health measure has been subjected to such rigorous scrutiny as this, and the experience of communities with an optimum level of fluoride in their water supplies, whether that be naturally occurring or artificially achieved, confirms again and again its absolute safety and undoubted benefit.

In this same preventive context a notable development during the year was the appointment, in September, of a Dental Health Officers, Mrs. F. Rowlands. Up to the end of the year she has spent a total of 92 sessions in the Maternity and Child Welfare Clinics, occupying her time by the individual counselling of expectant and nursing mothers on dental health matters, in addition to showing films and giving formal talks to groups of mothers. This is very valuable and necessary work and augments the advice given by the Health Visitors.

The connection between rampant caries of the anterior deciduous teeth and the use of the syrup filled dormer, the sugar dipped dummy and the propped feeding bottle has been highlighted during the year following the publication in January of the results of a survey conducted by Goose & Gittus into infant feeding methods. It transpires that the use of these pacifiers in Wales, particularly that of the propped feeding bottle and the syrup filled dormer is almost twice as frequent as in England, and the amount of "anterior caries" correspondingly greater. Their use continues to be discouraged in the Clinics and appropriate instructions are given also regarding the dilution of welfare orange juice. It was anticipated that the new Central Clinic in Orchard Street would be in operation by the end of this year. The building is, however, nearing completion and it is hoped that clinics can commence there in February. The provision of purpose-built modern accommodation cannot but enhance the image of the authority in the public eye and may indeed contribute to the attraction of staff.

In conclusion, I would like to record my gratitude to my colleagues and staff for their continued interest in the service and their co-operation.

1. Attendances and Treatment

Number of Visits for Treatment during year

| | <u>Children</u> <u>0-4 (incl.)</u> | <u>Expectant and</u> <u>Nursing Mothers</u> |
|-------------------|---------------------------------------|--|
| First Visit | 90 | 28 |
| Subsequent Visits | <u>136</u> | <u>95</u> |
| TOTAL VISITS | <u>226</u> | <u>123</u> |

Number of Additional Courses of Treatment
other than the First Course commenced
during year

5

-

Treatment provided during the year

| | | |
|--|-----|----|
| Number of Fillings | 158 | 56 |
| Teeth Filled | 148 | 51 |
| Teeth Extracted | 119 | 43 |
| General Anaesthetics given | 67 | 5 |
| Emergency Visits by Patients | 29 | 5 |
| Patients X-rayed | 5 | 5 |
| Patients treated by Scaling and/or Removal of Stains from the teeth (Prophylaxis) | 8 | 10 |
| Teeth otherwise conserved | 17 | - |
| Teeth root filled | - | - |
| Inlays | - | - |
| Crowns | - | - |
| Number of Courses of Treatment Completed during the year | 28 | 17 |

2. Prosthetics

| | |
|--|----|
| Patients supplied with F.U. or F.L. (first time) | 6 |
| Patients supplied with other dentures | 2 |
| Number of dentures supplied | 14 |

3. Anaesthetics

| | |
|--|---|
| General Anaesthetics administered by Dental Officers | 8 |
|--|---|

4. Inspections

| | <u>Children</u> <u>0-4 (incl.)</u> | <u>Expectant and</u> <u>Nursing Mothers</u> |
|---|---------------------------------------|--|
| Number of patients given first inspections during year | A. 130 | D. 34 |
| Number of patients in 1 and 4 who required treatment | B. 103 | E. 33 |
| Number of patients in 2 and 5 above who were offered treatment | C. 102 | F. 33 |

5. Sessions

Number of Dental Officer Sessions (i.e. equivalent
complete half days) devoted to Maternity and
Child Welfare patients:-

| | | |
|----------------------|-----|------|
| For Treatment | ... | 36 |
| For Health Education | ... | 92 * |

* Sessions taken by Dental Health Officer

MIDWIFERY SERVICE

The domiciliary midwifery service continues to serve those women who prefer a home confinement as well as those who are unable to obtain admission to hospital for delivery.

Owing to the continued pressure on hospital beds, a number of women are discharged before the 10th day of the puerperium into the care of the domiciliary midwife.

The possibility of integration of domiciliary and hospital midwifery service has long been considered and constantly kept under review and did, in fact, take place for a very short period as an emergency measure.

Two clinics are held weekly in the town when women who have arranged for domiciliary confinement attend for examination by the midwife; midwives also attend the ante-natal clinics held by two family doctors.

In common with many other Local Authorities difficulties were experienced in providing ten domiciliary cases for pupil midwives undergoing Part II training.

The Central Midwives Board approved a scheme which covered training in all aspects of community and social services carried out during the thirteen weeks period of district training which enabled the Board to accept a reduced number of domiciliary cases.

No. of Midwives Employed

At the end of the year, a full-time lay supervisor, thirteen whole-time midwives were in the employment of the local health authority. Of these, six were approved as teachers.

Pupil Midwives

Sixteen pupil midwives completed their training during the year. Part of their training was undertaken on the district. Six were under training at the end of the year.

Deliveries

295 confinements were attended by the domiciliary midwives. 2,069 patients were attended by the midwives before the tenth day, after premature discharge from hospital.

Births

The number of births notified in the Authority's area during the year, under Section 203 of the Public Health Act 1936, as adjusted by any transferred notification is as follows:-

| | Live Births | Stillbirths | TOTAL |
|---------------|-------------|-------------|-------|
| Domiciliary | 292 | 7 | 299 |
| Institutional | 2,381 | 39 | 2,420 |
| | 2,673 | 46 | 2,719 |

Night Attendant Service

| <u>Year</u> | <u>No. of Patients</u> | <u>No. of Visits</u> |
|-------------|------------------------|----------------------|
| 1964 | 42 | 610 |
| 1965 | 44 | 816 |
| 1966 | 46 | 850 |
| 1967 | 62 | 893 |
| 1968 | 50 | 916 |

The Night Attendant Service is a very demanding and time consuming service as every applicant has to be visited and assessed as to whether service necessary.

The number of patients serviced was rather less than in 1967 but the number of visits per patient increased.

It still remains a difficult service to administrate as the demands fluctuate greatly.

It is however a vital service and much appreciated by the community.

Venereal Diseases

Expectant mothers with non-specific leucorrhoea attended this clinic after referral from the local authority ante-natal clinics in addition to children sent from the Child Health Clinics and by the Children's Officer.

Blood samples for examination for syphilis and gonorrhoea are taken and sent for examination from all women who attend the local authority ante-natal clinics.

Attendance at the Auxiliary Clinic which was held at Eaton House declined with the fall in attendances at the local authority ante-natal clinic and the auxiliary clinic closed at the end of May 1968.

Any patient needing treatment for syphilis or gonorrhoea is now referred to the special clinic at Mount Pleasant Hospital.

The following return shows the work undertaken at
the Venereal Diseases Clinic, Mount Pleasant Hospital, Swan-
sea and the Auxiliary Clinic, Eaton Crescent

| | Mount Pleasant | | | Auxiliary (closed 14th May 1968) | | |
|---|----------------|-------|---------|--|-------|---------|
| | Total | Males | Females | Total | Males | Females |
| 1. New Cases of Syphilis | | | | | | |
| (i) Primary | 10 | 9 | 1 | - | - | - |
| (ii) Secondary | 5 | 4 | 1 | - | - | - |
| (iii) TOTAL OF LINES 1 (i) and (ii) | 15 | 13 | 2 | - | - | - |
| (iv) Latent in the first year of infection | 3 | 3 | - | - | - | - |
| (v) Cardio-vascular | 1 | 1 | - | - | - | - |
| (vi) Of the nervous system | 2 | 2 | - | - | - | - |
| (vii) All other late and latent stages | 5 | 2 | 3 | - | - | - |
| (viii) Congenital, aged under 1 year | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| (ix) " " 1 but under 5 years | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| (x) " " 5 " " 15 " | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| (xi) " " 15 and over | 4 | - | 4 | - | - | - |
| (xii) TOTAL OF LINES 1 (iii) to 1 (xi) | 30 | 21 | 9 | - | - | - |
| 2. Age Groups of Cases in Item 1 (i) & 1 (ii) above) | | | | | | |
| (i) Under 16 | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| (ii) 16 and 17 | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| (iii) 18 and 19 | 1 | - | 1 | - | - | - |
| (iv) 20 - 24 | 3 | 3 | - | - | - | - |
| (v) 25 and over | 11 | 10 | 1 | - | - | - |
| | 15 | 13 | 2 | - | - | - |
| 3. Cases transferred from other Centres in England and Wales after diagnosis | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| 4. Cases in which treatment and obser- vation were completed | 7 | 7 | - | - | - | - |
| 5. New Cases of Gonorrhoea | | | | | | |
| (i) Post-pubertal infections | 174 | 134 | 40 | - | - | - |
| (ii) Vulvo-vaginitis | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| (iii) Ophthalmia neonatorum | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| (iv) TOTAL OF LINES 5 (i) to 5 (iii) | 174 | 134 | 40 | - | - | - |
| 6. Age Groups of Cases in Item 5 (i) above | | | | | | |
| (i) Under 16 | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| (ii) 16 and 17 | 4 | 3 | 1 | - | - | - |
| (iii) 18 and 19 | 19 | 17 | 2 | - | - | - |
| (iv) 20 - 24 | 56 | 40 | 16 | - | - | - |
| (v) 25 and over | 95 | 74 | 21 | - | - | - |
| | 174 | 134 | 40 | - | - | - |
| 7. Cases transferred from other Centres in England and Wales after diagnosis | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| 8. Cases in which Treatment and Obser- vation were completed | 65 | 59 | 6 | - | - | - |

| | | Mount Pleasant | | | Auxiliary (closed 14th May 1968) | | |
|---|--|----------------|-------|---------|--|-------|--------|
| | | Total | Males | Females | Total | Males | Female |
| OTHER CONDITIONS | 9. New Cases of Other Conditions:- | | | | | | |
| | (i) Chanoroid | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| | (ii) Lymphogranulmma Venereum | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| | (iii) Granuloma Inguinale | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| | (iv) Non Gonococcoal Urethritis | 129 | 129 | - | - | - | - |
| | (v) Non Gonococcoal Urethritis with Arthritis | 2 | 2 | - | - | - | - |
| | (vi) Late or Latent Treponematoses presumed to be non-Syphilitic | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| | (vii) Other conditions requiring treat- ment within the Centre | 241 | 140 | 101 | 23 | - | 23 |
| | (viii) Conditions requiring no treat- ment within the Centre | 145 | 107 | 38 | 2 | - | 2 |
| | (ix) Undiagnosed conditions | 51 | 28 | 23 | - | - | - |
| | (x) TOTAL OF LINES 9 (i) to 9 (ix) | 568 | 406 | 162 | 25 | - | 25 |
| | 10. Cases transferred from Other Centres in England and Wales after diagnosis | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| | 11. Cases in which treatment and obser- vation were completed | 215 | 205 | 10 | - | - | - |
| 12. Number of Individual Patients attend- ing in Year with New Infections of:- | | | | | | | |
| (1) Primary or Secondary Syphilis | | | | | | | |
| <u>Age Groups</u> | | | | | | | |
| (i) Under 16 | | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| (ii) 16 and 17 | | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| (iii) 18 and 19 | | 1 | - | 1 | - | - | - |
| (iv) 20 and 24 | | 3 | 3 | - | - | - | - |
| (v) 25 and over | | 11 | 10 | 1 | - | - | - |
| (2) Gonorrhoea (post-pubertal) | | | | | | | |
| <u>Age Groups</u> | | | | | | | |
| (i) Under 16 | | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| (ii) 16 and 17 | | 4 | 3 | 1 | - | - | - |
| (iii) 18 and 19 | | 19 | 17 | 2 | - | - | - |
| (iv) 20 - 24 | | 52 | 38 | 14 | - | - | - |
| (v) 25 and over | | 93 | 74 | 19 | - | - | - |
| | | 183 | 145 | 38 | - | - | - |
| 13. Localities in which infections took place | | | | | | | |
| (1) Primary or Secondary Syphilis | | | | | | | |
| (i) In locality of Centre | | 6 | 5 | 1 | - | - | - |
| (ii) Elsewhere in Great Britain and Northern Ireland | | 1 | 1 | - | - | - | - |
| (iii) Outside Great Britain and Northern Ireland | | 7 | 7 | - | - | - | - |
| (iv) Not known | | 1 | - | 1 | - | - | - |
| (2) Gonorrhoea (post-pubertal) | | | | | | | |
| (i) In locality of Centre | | 86 | 76 | 10 | - | - | - |
| (ii) Elsewhere in Great Britain and Northern Ireland | | 18 | 18 | - | - | - | - |
| (iii) Outside Great Britain and Northern Ireland | | 10 | 10 | - | - | - | - |
| (iv) Not known | | 60 | 30 | 30 | - | - | - |

| | Mount Pleasant | | | Auxiliary (closed 14th May 1968) | | |
|--|----------------|-------|---------|--|-------|---------|
| | Total | Males | Females | Total | Males | Females |
| 14. Attendances and Diagnosis of Contacts | | | | | | |
| (1) Contact slips issued to patients with | | | | | | |
| (i) Syphilis, primary and secondary | 1 | 1 | - | - | - | - |
| (ii) Gonorrhoea | 20 | 20 | - | - | - | - |
| (2) Contacts, attending with | | | | | | |
| (i) Syphilis, primary and secondary | 1 | - | 1 | - | - | - |
| (ii) Gonorrhoea | 19 | - | 19 | - | - | - |
| (iii) Other conditions | 33 | - | 33 | - | - | - |
| 15. Total Attendances of All Patients | | | | | | |
| (i) Syphilis | 183 | 87 | 96 | - | - | - |
| (ii) Gonorrhoea | 758 | 607 | 151 | - | - | - |
| (iii) Other conditions | 2039 | 1490 | 549 | 25 | - | 25 |
| (iv) All conditions (TOTAL of 15 (i), (ii), and (iii)) | 2980 | 2184 | 796 | 25 | - | 25 |
| 16. Cultures for the gonococcus | 1923 | 432 | 1491 | - | - | - |

Handicapped Children

Over a period of two years (1964-65) an experimental "At Risk" register had been maintained in the Department and a considerable amount of screening and development testing undertaken.

From 1st January 1966 this register was replaced by an "Observation" register of children in the following categories:-

1. Children with an abnormal maternal ante-natal history (e.g. Rubella, Rhesus, incompatibility, Eclampsia, Pre-eclampsia, Cardiac Conditions, Diabetes, Thyrotoxicosis, Anaemia, requiring transfusion).
2. Children with a history of difficult birth or abnormal peri-natal period (e.g. Anoxia, neo-natal jaundice, feeding difficulties).
3. Post-maturity.
4. Premature babies (birth weight under $5\frac{1}{2}$ lbs.)
5. Children with congenital defects.
6. Children with a familial history of deafness.
7. Children with a history of severe illness (e.g. Meningitis treated with streptomycin).
8. Children backward with speech.
9. Children suspected by their parents of being deaf.

The object of the Observation Register is -

- (a) to ensure that handicapped children receive the earliest possible medical and special educational treatment
- (b) to keep children at risk of handicap under observation in order to observe departures from normality and to conduct statistical research into incidence and possibly into causes or, at least, influencing factors.

As time goes on and the numbers on the register increase - due partly to the passage of time and partly due to difficulties in securing attendance for screening, it becomes increasingly difficult to know whether these objectives are being achieved or not and, if so, whether they are being achieved by the most efficient and economical methods. Perhaps in 1972, given the time and staff it will be possible to review the five year olds in their first year at school to see whether the registration and screening procedure has been worthwhile. In the meantime one has to battle with an ever increasing waiting list for screening and a quite incredible quantity of paper work.

HEALTH VISITING

During the year there were several changes in the staff. Two Health Visitors retired, one left to take up employment elsewhere and, I regret to report, one died. All were replaced and, apart from the short period whilst awaiting for the new staff to take up their appointments, we were up to our full establishment of 33 Health Visitors. Amongst those engaged during the year was one of our Student Health Visitors who completed her training at the end of September. Unfortunately, at this time, there was no vacancy for the second student who was free, therefore, to take up employment with another Authority.

One Clinic Nurse retired due to ill-health and two left because they were expectant mothers. These also were replaced, keeping our staff of Clinic Nurses up to 10.

Only one Student Health Visitor was sponsored for training for 1968/69. The second who should have started had to withdraw at the last moment due to unforeseen home commitments. The new training for Health Visitors proved most successful and of great benefit to all concerned.

Liaison between G.P.s. and Health Visitors showed a marked improvement and, at the end of the year, 28 Health Visitors were included in the Attachment Scheme. To facilitate the work of the Section the case-loads of those not attached were re-organised so that the Health Visitors were given all the cases of a G.P. or Group of G.P.s. and were then ready for full attachment when these G.P.s. requested it.

On the whole Group Attachments are working well, although there are difficulties to overcome such as additional travelling and the loss of the Parochial feeling that used to exist when all families in a given district knew their Health Visitor and were known by her.

In July the Health Visitors took part in a Survey on the work of Health Visitors conducted by the Social Medicine Unit of Guy's Hospital Medical School, under the leadership of Dr. Peter Draper. The survey entailed interviews with Miss Mary Ambler, B.A., and Miss Janet Lewis, M.A., Dip. Soc. Admin., both of the Social Medicine Unit, and the completion of a very detailed questionnaire. No result of the Survey was available at the end of the year.

14 Health Visitors attended a sessional course of 24 meetings at the Swansea University Department of Extra-mural Studies from 4.30 - 6.30 p.m., under the leadership of Miss J.M. Lait, B.A. Members of the courses included both Statutory and Voluntary workers. These meetings were found to be of great value to all.

Weekly case conferences were continued at the Child Guidance Clinic and the Day Centre of Cefn Coed Hospital.

Ward rounds of the hospitals in the Borough were continued, as were the fortnightly visits to Craig Y Nos Hospital.

Mothercraft classes at Relaxation Clinics were still found to be popular. The Health Visitors also continued their courses of lectures to Student Nurses at Singleton and Morriston Hospitals and Pupil Nurses at Mount Pleasant Hospital. They also took the students out for a day visiting on the district.

During the year four Health Visitors attended Post Graduate Courses, two at Canterbury and two at Oxford.

| Cases visited by Health Visitors | | | Number of Cases |
|----------------------------------|---|-----|--------------------|
| 1. | Children born in 1968 | ... | 2,697 |
| 2. | Children born in 1967 | ... | 2,344 |
| 3. | Children born in 1963/66 | ... | 8,116 |
| 4. | Total number of children in lines 1 - 3 | ... | 13,157 |
| 5. | Persons aged 65 or over | ... | 3,715 |
| 6. | Number included in line 5 who were visited at the special request of a G.P. or Hospital | ... | 1,433 |
| 7. | Mentally disordered persons | ... | 414 |
| 8. | Number included in line 7 who were visited at the special request of a G.P. or Hospital | ... | 151 |
| 9. | Persons, excluding maternity cases, discharged from hospital (other than mental hospitals) | | 5,223 |
| 10. | Number included in line 9 who were visited at the special request of a G.P. or Hospital | | 2,961 |
| 11. | Number of tuberculosis households visited | | 402 |
| 12. | Number of household visits on account of other infectious diseases | ... | 968 |
| 13. | Number of tuberculous households visited by tuberculosis visitors | ... | - |

DISTRICT NURSING SERVICE

Great changes have taken place in the District Nursing Service in 1968. The Group Attachment Pilot schemes started in October 1967 proved so successful that a further seventeen practices were grouped during 1968. Surgical visits increased by nearly 5,000 indicating that more acute work is being undertaken. Also the work has become more varied.

With more practices being grouped the case loads increased greatly necessitating the employment of three additional nurses trained at a different level, i.e. State Enrolled Nurses. This enable the District Nurse to delegate suitable work to the State Enrolled Nurse leaving herself free to undertake work equal to her skills. The State Enrolled Nurses are excellent practical nurses and a great help on the district. As we continue to attach District Nurses to group practices, so the demands on the service will become greater making it obvious that extra State Enrolled Nurses will be needed.

Group Attachment has given rise to better liaison between the general practitioners, Health Visitors and District Nurses, thus providing a more comprehensive service to the patient. It has also resulted in greater job satisfaction.

Liaison with hospitals is still improving due to there being a greater awareness of the district nursing service.

| | No. of cases attended by District Nursing Sisters during the year | No. of visits made |
|--|---|--------------------|
| 1. Medical ... | 2,402 | 78,155 |
| 2. Surgical ... | 1,101 | 24,183 |
| 3. Infectious Diseases ... | 1 | 6 |
| 4. Tuberculosis ... | 116 | 4,014 |
| 5. Maternal Complications ... | 29 | 239 |
| 6. Others ... | 30 | 79 |
| 7. TOTAL ... | 3,679 | 106,676 |
| 8. Patients included in 1-6 above who were 65 years of age or more at time of first visit | 2,901 | 66,906 |
| 9. Children included in 1-6 above who were .5 years of age or under at time of first visit | 65 | 773 |
| 10. Patients who had over 24 visits | 1,045 | 77,052 |

Particulars of Cases for Year

| | <u>All Cases</u> | <u>Tuber- culosis</u> |
|--|------------------|---------------------------|
| Number of cases on Register at beginning of year ... | 630 | 15 |
| Cases admitted during the year ... | <u>3,049</u> | <u>101</u> |
| Total number nursed ... | 3,679 | 116 |
| Cases discharged ... | 2,885 | 100 |
| Cases remaining on Register at end of year ... | 794 | 16 |

ARTIFICIAL IMMUNITY

No. of children under 16 vaccinated during 1968

| | Small-pox | Polio-myelitis | Tetanus | Whooping Cough | Diphtheria |
|-----------------|-----------|----------------|---------|----------------|------------|
| Primary Courses | 968 | 2,776 | 2,986 | 1,940 | 2,832 |
| Revaccination | 293 | 1,547 | 4,716 | 1,349 | 5,755 |

AMBULANCE SERVICE

The Ambulance Service formed part of the Civil Defence Casualty Service for the duration of the war and was administered by the Public Health Department.

The Service was based at St. James' Hall, St. James' Crescent, Swansea, with sub-depots situated in various parts of the Borough.

On the 30th June 1945, the Civil Defence Ambulance Service ceased to function and a Municipal Ambulance Service was set up as from 1st July, with one ambulance officer, eleven drivers, and six vehicles. The total mileage covered during the six months to 31st December 1945 was 28,842. The new Service continued to be based at St. James' Hall, but the sub-depots were closed down. Later in the year these premises were vacated on the transfer of the Service to The Guildhall Garage, The Guildhall, Swansea.

During 1946 and 1947 the number of staff was increased and additional vehicles acquired to meet the increasing demands on the Service which mainly consisted of conveying maternity cases and patients to hospital as a result of sickness, accidents etc.

The total mileage covered during these years was 65,826 and 77,441 respectively. 50% in each case related to maternity cases.

From 5th July 1948 the Ambulance Service functioned in accordance with the approved scheme submitted under Section 27 of the National Health Service Act 1946.

Whereas a charge was made for the use of ambulances prior to 5th July, the Service was free under the provisions of the Act and, as anticipated, there was a considerable increase in the demand for the service. The total mileage for 1948 was 130,149 of which 86,488 miles related to the period 5th July to 31st December. During the year five second hand ambulances were acquired and delivery taken of one of four new vehicles, making a total of fourteen in use.

It soon became apparent that the resources of the Ambulance Service were strained to the utmost with the result that two-way radio equipment was installed in 1951, and all vehicles are now so equipped.

As the work of the Ambulance Service steadily increased from mainly conveying patients to and from hospital to include the conveyance of Spastics, Physically Handicapped and Blind Persons, and the consequential increase in the number of personnel and vehicles, it became essential that the Service be moved to larger and purpose built premises. Accommodation was ultimately acquired at Derwen Fawr as a temporary measure. The Ambulance Service was transferred to these premises in August 1958, and remained there until the building at Caebriks Road, Cwmbwrla, Swansea, was taken over on the 13th September 1968.

The new Ambulance Depot planned on a site bounded by David Street and Caebriks Road, was built by the Authority to accommodate 24 ambulances.

The site layout includes for separate entry and exit for ambulances and private cars, private car parking, separate entrance for general public and suppliers. There is provision for oil and petrol services and washing of vehicles under cover,

In addition to the Ambulance Parking, there is an administration unit, lecture room, duty room, mess room, kitchen, locker room and toilets, female rest room with special provision for storage of medical supplies, stretchers blankets etc.

The building is in traditional construction of cavity brick work, pre-cast concrete and woodwool roofs. The Depot is centrally heated from a system using oil fuel. Emergency lighting has been provided in addition to the general lighting.

The building has been designed to make best use of a very difficult site with irregular boundaries and bad falls. The design has been controlled to be in sympathy with the domestic scale of the surrounding buildings.

The present staff, which is up to establishment, consists of one Ambulance Officer, four Head Drivers, thirty-seven Drivers/Attendants, three Attendants and one Clerk/Telephonist.

The complement of vehicles was increased in 1968 by 1 sitting case car purchased in July and 1 twenty-four seater Ambulance Coach purchased in August specially equipped for use by physically handicapped persons. The fleet is now 13 ambulances, 1 ambulance coach, and 8 sitting case cars, all of which can be converted to take stretchers should it be necessary.

Details of work undertaken

| | <u>1964</u> | <u>1965</u> | <u>1966</u> | <u>1967</u> | <u>1968</u> |
|----------------------------|-------------|-------------|-------------|-------------|-------------|
| Number of patients carried | 71,711 | 68,550 | 74,932 | 74,379 | 73,478 |
| Number of miles run | 335,143 | 330,845 | 351,671 | 358,424 | 367,904 |

Air Ambulance Service

No case was conveyed by Air Ambulance Service during the year.

PREVENTION OF ILLNESS, CARE AND AFTER-CARE

TUBERCULOSIS

Domiciliary Treatment

116 patients were treated at home by District Nurses acting under the supervision of the Chest Physician and family doctor.

4,014 visits were made to these patients.

Health Visiting

The arrangements were the same as in previous years. The Health Visitors also met the Chest Physician as often as possible for case discussions. 402 tuberculous households were visited during the year.

Re-housing in accordance with the Council Scheme

During the year, 3 cases for priority rehousing on account of tuberculosis were reported and approved for priority rehousing.

4 families were rehoused on account of tuberculosis during the year, some of which had been approved in previous years.

Chest X-Ray of Expectant Mothers

Expectant mothers attending our Ante-Natal Clinics continued to be referred to the Chest Physician for large film x-ray.

Rehabilitation

One patient remains at Papworth Village Settlement. He has been there since 1958.

Extra Nourishment

One adult tuberculous patient continued to receive free milk during the year as extra nourishment.

Five children of the same family having received treatment for Tuberculosis, each received $\frac{1}{2}$ pint of free milk per day during the year on the recommendation of the Chest Physician who also recommended that a baby (non-tuberculous) of the same family should receive $\frac{1}{2}$ pint of free milk per day.

Deaths from Tuberculosis

The number of persons dying from pulmonary tuberculosis was 9, being the same figure in the previous year. There were two deaths from non-pulmonary tuberculosis.

| FORMAL NOTIFICATIONS | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
|---|-----|---|----|----|----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|---------------------|
| | | No. of Primary Notifications of new Cases of Tuberculosis | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | | 0- | 1- | 2- | 5- | 10- | 15- | 20- | 25- | 35- | 45- | 55- | 65- | 75- | Total (All Ages) |
| <u>Pulmonary Tuberculosis</u> | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Males | ... | - | 1 | - | 1 | - | - | 2 | 7 | 4 | 5 | 5 | 6 | - | 31 |
| Females | ... | - | - | 1 | - | 2 | - | 2 | 2 | 2 | 1 | 1 | 1 | - | 12 |
| <u>Other Forms of Tuberculosis</u> | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Males | ... | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | 1 | - | - | - | - | 1 |
| Females | ... | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | 1 | 1 | - | 1 | 3 | - | 6 |
| TOTAL | ... | - | 1 | 1 | 1 | 2 | - | 4 | 10 | 8 | 6 | 7 | 10 | - | 50 |
| New Cases coming to the knowledge of the Health Department otherwise than by Formal Notification | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| <u>Pulmonary</u> | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Males | ... | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| Females | ... | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| <u>Non-Pulmonary</u> | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Males | ... | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | 1 | - | - | 1 |
| Females | ... | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| TOTAL | ... | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | 1 | - | - | 1 |
| The source from which the information as to the afore-mentioned cases obtained is stated below:- | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Number of Cases:- | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| RespiratoryNon-Respiratory | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Death Returns - From Local Registrars (Coroner's P.M.s.) and Posthumous Notifications | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| ...1 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |

B.C.G. VACCINATION

The arrangements for vaccination were the same as last year.
 The overall positive rate was 10.5%.
 The corrected rate (i.e. excluding those who previously received B.C.G.) was 5%.

| School | Application Forms | | | | Total to be examined | Absent for Skin Test | Skin Tested | Tuber- culin Positive | Tuberculin positive previously B.C.G.'d. | Tuber- culin Negative | Absent for Reading | B.C.G. Given | Declined B.C.G. | B.C.G. postponed | Under age for B.C.G. | 10% Recalls |
|-------------------|-------------------|----------|------|---|----------------------|----------------------|-------------|-----------------------------|---|-----------------------------|--------------------|-----------------|--------------------|---------------------|-------------------------------|----------------|
| | Received | Refusals | M | F | M | F | | | | | | | | | | |
| Emmanuel | 39 | 4 | 36 | | 35 | 32 | 33 | 7 | - | 26 | - | 25 | 1 | - | - | 2 |
| Oystermouth | 29 | 1 | 28 | | 28 | 26 | 24 | 1 | - | 27 | 3 | 19 | 1 | - | - | 2 |
| St. Helen's | 25 | 3 | 26 | | 22 | 25 | 23 | 4 | 1 | 16 | 5 | 14 | 2 | - | - | 2 |
| Harold | 72 | 4 | 22 | | 68 | 22 | 19 | 3 | - | 15 | 2 | 18 | - | 1 | - | 3 |
| Oxford Street | 30 | 4 | 16 | | 26 | 15 | 54 | 5 | 2 | 44 | 5 | 16 | 1 | 1 | - | 1 |
| Pen Y Bryn | 11 | 1 | 15 | | 10 | 14 | 25 | 3 | 1 | 22 | 1 | 22 | - | - | - | 4 |
| Gregg High School | 3 | | 47 | | 3 | 37 | 13 | 4 | 3 | 10 | 2 | 9 | - | 1 | - | - |
| Gregg College | 164 | 5 | 159 | | 159 | 144 | 33 | 2 | - | 30 | - | 29 | 1 | - | - | 1 |
| St. Winefride's | 153 | 9 | 144 | | 144 | 70 | 38 | 2 | - | 36 | 2 | 32 | 4 | - | - | 2 |
| Brynmill | 76 | 6 | 81 | | 75 | 4 | 33 | 3 | - | 12 | - | 10 | - | - | - | 2 |
| Dynevor | 91 | 7 | 84 | | 84 | 68 | 150 | 12 | 7 | 135 | 3 | 128 | 6 | 1 | - | 2 |
| Bishop Gore | 80 | 6 | 72 | | 74 | 55 | 33 | 18 | 8 | 29 | 8 | 103 | 5 | 2 | - | 12 |
| Pentrepoeth | 58 | 3 | 55 | | 55 | 47 | 156 | 6 | 1 | 110 | 2 | 50 | 4 | 1 | - | 14 |
| Townhill | 276 | 18 | 258 | | 258 | 23 | 59 | 1 | 3 | 55 | 2 | 47 | 3 | 1 | - | 6 |
| Cockett Technical | 24 | 1 | 23 | | 23 | 6 | 3 | 1 | 1 | 2 | - | 1 | - | 1 | - | 2 |
| Townhill | 4 | | 4 | | 4 | 1 | 78 | 6 | 6 | 63 | 9 | 61 | 1 | 1 | - | 6 |
| Manselton | 29 | 3 | 26 | | 26 | 26 | 61 | 13 | 3 | 48 | 1 | 45 | - | 3 | - | 5 |
| Dunvant | 135 | 9 | 126 | | 126 | 123 | 61 | 9 | 2 | 49 | 3 | 43 | 6 | - | - | 3 |
| Ilwryn Y Bryn | 293 | 25 | 268 | | 268 | 68 | 50 | 2 | 2 | 47 | 1 | 44 | 1 | 2 | - | 4 |
| Kynyddbach | 130 | 7 | 123 | | 123 | 68 | 22 | 2 | 7 | 19 | 5 | 96 | 5 | 4 | - | 4 |
| Clarlwr | 70 | 2 | 68 | | 68 | 21 | 120 | 10 | 19 | 105 | 8 | 195 | 2 | - | - | 11 |
| Morrison | 276 | 18 | 258 | | 258 | 23 | 232 | 26 | 12 | 198 | 2 | 99 | 2 | 2 | - | 15 |
| Penlan | 24 | 1 | 23 | | 23 | 6 | 122 | 19 | 3 | 101 | 6 | 31 | - | 2 | - | 9 |
| Dumbarton | 4 | | 4 | | 4 | 1 | 50 | 11 | 3 | 33 | 25 | 187 | 3 | 4 | - | 3 |
| Clevedon | 34 | 7 | 27 | | 27 | 16 | 17 | 2 | 1 | 194 | 1 | 14 | - | - | - | 15 |
| Llansamlet | 110 | 8 | 102 | | 102 | 124 | 5 | 2 | 1 | 14 | 1 | 3 | - | - | - | 4 |
| Bishop Vaughan | 111 | 9 | 102 | | 102 | 140 | 4 | 1 | 1 | 3 | - | 3 | - | - | - | 4 |
| Cefn Hengoed | 390 | 96 | 294 | | 294 | 291 | 122 | 10 | 7 | 105 | 7 | 100 | 4 | 1 | - | 4 |
| CONTACTS:- | 16 | 2 | 16 | | 16 | 10 | 2296 | 238 | 124 | 1928 | 130 | 1830 | 62 | 36 | - | 160 |
| Class | 1406 | 96 | 1310 | | 1310 | 1303 | 2319 | 239 | 124 | 1943 | 137 | 1830 | 62 | 36 | 15 | 160 |
| TOTAL | 1406 | 96 | 1310 | | 1310 | 1303 | 2319 | 239 | 124 | 1943 | 137 | 1830 | 62 | 36 | 15 | 160 |

MASS RADIOGRAPHY SERVICE

Analysis of examinations carried out by the Static Mass Radiography Unit, Swansea, during the period January 1st - December 31st, 1968

TABLE 1

| | | |
|--|--------|---------|
| Total Number Examined | 13,700 | 100.00% |
| Total number diagnosed as normal ... | 12,019 | 87.73% |
| Total number diagnosed as abnormal ... | 1,681 | 12.27% |

TABLE 2

Analysis in age groups of total number examined and total found abnormal

| | Total Examined | | | | Total Abnormal | | | |
|-------------|----------------|-------|--------|-------|----------------|--------|-------|--------|
| | Male | % | Female | % | Total | % | Male | % |
| Under 15 | - | - | 5 | .04 | 5 | - | - | - |
| 15 - 24 | 1,988 | 14.51 | 2,328 | 16.99 | 4,316 | 31.50 | 45 | 2.68 |
| 25 - 34 | 1,180 | 8.61 | 1,111 | 8.11 | 2,291 | 16.72 | 69 | 4.10 |
| 35 - 44 | 1,209 | 8.83 | 1,235 | 9.01 | 2,444 | 17.84 | 133 | 7.91 |
| 45 - 59 | 1,570 | 11.46 | 1,586 | 11.58 | 3,156 | 23.04 | 386 | 22.96 |
| 60 and over | 840 | 6.13 | 648 | 4.73 | 1,488 | 10.86 | 395 | 23.50 |
| | 6,787 | 49.54 | 6,913 | 50.46 | 13,700 | 100.00 | 1,028 | 61.15 |
| | | | | | | | 653 | 38.85 |
| | | | | | | | 1,681 | 100.00 |

TABLE 3

Analysis of Total Number of cases found to be Abnormal

| <u>Abnormality</u> | <u>Total</u> | <u>%</u> | <u>Rate per</u> <u>1,000</u> <u>Examined</u> |
|--|--------------|----------|--|
| Confirmed Pulmonary Tuberculosis 'New' Cases | 21 | 1.16 | 1.53 |
| Requiring further observation at Chest Clinic | 16 | .89 | 1.17 |
| Healed Primary Tuberculosis | 163 | 9.04 | 11.90 |
| Healed Post Primary Tuberculosis | 116 | 6.43 | 8.47 |
| Bony Abnormalities | 106 | 5.88 | 7.74 |
| Malignant Neoplasm | 36 | 2.00 | 2.63 |
| Non-Malignant Neoplasm | 2 | .11 | .15 |
| Lymphadenopathies excluding sarcoidosis | 1 | .06 | .07 |
| Sarcoids (including enlarged hilar glands) | 10 | .55 | .73 |
| Abnormality of heart- congenital | 10 | .55 | .73 |
| - acquired | 266 | 14.75 | 19.42 |
| Pneumoconiosis without P.M.F. | 122 | 6.77 | 8.90 |
| with P.M.F. | 10 | .55 | .73 |
| Pulmonary Fibrosis - non-tuberculous | 343 | 19.02 | 25.04 |
| Emphysema | 90 | 4.99 | 6.57 |
| Bronchiectasis | 25 | 1.39 | 1.82 |
| Bacterial, virus and other lung infections | 87 | 4.83 | 6.35 |
| Pleural thickening or calcification | 73 | 4.05 | 5.33 |
| Abnormality of the diaphragm | 31 | 1.72 | 2.26 |
| Malformation of the lungs | 6 | .33 | .44 |
| Spontaneous Pneumothorax | 8 | .44 | .58 |
| Miscellaneous | 1 | .06 | .07 |
| Failed to attend clinic for further investigation | 18 | 1.00 | 1.31 |
| Diagnosis not yet received from Chest Physician | 120 | 6.66 | 8.76 |
| | 1681 | 93.23 | 122.70 |
| Negative after investigation at Chest Clinic | 122 | 6.77 | 8.91 |
| | 1803 | 100.00 | 131.61 |

TABLE 4

Analysis of New Confirmed Cases of Pulmonary Tuberculosis in Age Groups, sex and rate per 1,000 examined

| AGE GROUP | Males | | | Females | | | Total | | |
|-------------|-------------------|-------|--------------|-------------------|-------|--------------|-------------------|--------|--------------|
| | Confirmed P.T. | % | per 1,000 | Confirmed P.T. | % | per 1,000 | Confirmed P.T. | % | per 1,000 |
| Under 15 | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| 15 - 24 | 1 | 4.76 | .50 | - | - | - | 1 | 4.76 | .23 |
| 25 - 34 | 3 | 14.29 | 2.54 | 1 | 4.76 | .90 | 4 | 19.05 | 1.75 |
| 35 - 44 | 6 | 28.57 | 4.96 | 1 | 4.76 | .81 | 7 | 33.33 | 2.86 |
| 45 - 59 | 6 | 28.57 | 3.82 | 2 | 9.53 | 1.26 | 8 | 38.10 | 2.53 |
| 60 and over | 1 | 4.76 | 1.19 | - | - | - | 1 | 4.76 | .67 |
| | 17 | 80.95 | 2.50 | 4 | 19.05 | .58 | 21 | 100.00 | 1.53 |

TABLE 5

Analysis in Survey groups of Total Number Examined and New Confirmed Cases of Pulmonary Tuberculosis indicating rate per 1,000 examined.

| Survey Group | No. Examined | | Confirmed P.T. | | Rate per 1,000 |
|---------------------------------|--------------|--------|----------------|--------|----------------|
| | Total | % | No. | % | |
| General Population Volunteers | 5,507 | 40.20 | 6 | 28.57 | 1.09 |
| General Practitioner Referrals | 3,709 | 27.07 | 14 | 66.67 | 3.77 |
| H.M.F. Entrants | 16 | .12 | - | - | - |
| Students | 1,415 | 10.33 | - | - | - |
| Contacts | 199 | 1.45 | - | - | - |
| Factory Groups - Non Industrial | 2,558 | 18.67 | 1 | 4.76 | .39 |
| - Industrial | 178 | 1.30 | - | - | - |
| Special Groups | 118 | .86 | - | - | - |
| | 13,700 | 100.00 | 21 | 100.00 | 1.53 |

Details of examinations carried out by Mass Radiography Mobile Units 'A' and 'E' in the Swansea County Borough Area during 1968

TABLE 1

| | <u>Number Examined</u> | <u>Referred to Chest Clinic</u> | <u>Other Abnormalities of the Chest</u> |
|----------|------------------------|---------------------------------|---|
| Unit 'A' | 1,212 | 3 | 12 |
| Unit 'E' | <u>7,081</u> | <u>33</u> | <u>111</u> |
| | <u>8,293</u> | <u>36</u> | <u>123</u> |

TABLE 11

Analysis of total number of cases found to be abnormal

| <u>ABNORMALITY</u> | <u>Unit 'A'</u> | <u>Unit 'E'</u> | <u>TOTAL</u> |
|---|-----------------|-----------------|--------------|
| Confirmed Pulmonary Tuberculosis | | | |
| "New" Cases | | 1 | 1 |
| "Old" Cases | | 2 | 2 |
| Healed Primary Tuberculosis | | 9 | 9 |
| Healed Post Primary Tuberculosis | 1 | 40 | 41 |
| Abnormality of the Bony Thorax | 1 | 10 | 11 |
| Malignant Neoplasm | | 1 | 1 |
| Non-Malignant Neoplasm | | 1 | 1 |
| Sarcoids (including enlarged hilar glands) | | 2 | 2 |
| Congenital Cardiac Abnormality | | 1 | 1 |
| Acquired Cardiac Abnormality | | 19 | 19 |
| Pneumoconiosis - without P.M.F. | 7 | 9 | 16 |
| Pneumoconiosis - with P.M.F. | | 2 | 2 |
| Further observation required at Chest Clinic | | 1 | 1 |
| Pulmonary Fibrosis - non tuberculous | | 13 | 13 |
| Emphysema | 2 | 3 | 5 |
| Bronchiectasis | | 3 | 3 |
| Bacterial virus and other infection of the lungs | | 2 | 2 |
| Pleural thickening | 1 | 11 | 12 |
| Abnormalities of the diaphragm | | 6 | 6 |
| Malformation of the lungs | | 1 | 1 |
| Negative after investigation at Chest Clinic | 3 | 4 | 7 |
| Failed to attend Clinic for further investigation | | 2 | 2 |
| Diagnosis not yet received from Chest Physician | | 1 | 1 |
| | <u>15</u> | <u>144</u> | <u>159</u> |

Chiropody Service

The Local Authority Scheme for a chiropody service commenced on 1st January 1961 and, at that date, eight hundred patients who had previously been on the register under the voluntary scheme were automatically transferred for treatment under the new scheme. The total number of sessions available to the authority by the nine chiropodists who were eligible in pursuance of the National Health Service (Medical Auxiliaries) Regulations 1954 was 30. In addition a chiropodist appointed in November 1967 is employed full-time.

At the end of 1968 there were 4,187 patients on the register compared with 4,306 at the end of 1967. Treatment is provided for the elderly and physically handicapped at a fee of 2/6d. per treatment. Expectant mothers can also obtain treatment and a fee of 5/- per treatment is charged.

Yellow Fever Vaccination

During the year, 413 vaccinations against Yellow Fever were carried out by the Department, 56 of this number being ship's crews.

As a matter of routine, the first half of an afternoon session at the Central Clinic, Mount Pleasant, is allocated for Yellow Fever vaccination.

Special arrangements have been made at other times, particularly for seamen.

Rehousing

During the year under review, 87 priority allocations for tenancy were made on medical grounds. These were as follows:-

| | | |
|--|-----|-----------|
| Tuberculous patient in family or house | ... | 3 |
| Cardiac | ... | 18 |
| Orthopaedic | ... | 18 |
| Epilepsy | ... | 1 |
| General ill health and mental aberration | ... | 8 |
| Others (miscellaneous) | ... | 10 |
| Chronic Bronchitis with Asthma | ... | 29 |
| | | <u>87</u> |

In addition, transfers for Corporation tenants have been arranged in many cases on medical grounds.

Sick Room Equipment

The arrangements were the same as for previous years and the number of articles issued on loan was as follows:-

| | | |
|-------------------------|-----|-----|
| Walking Aids | ... | 40 |
| Commodes | ... | 58 |
| Air Rings | ... | 113 |
| Bed Pans | ... | 172 |
| Bed Rests | ... | 160 |
| Macintosh Sheets | ... | 127 |
| Urinals | ... | 84 |
| Wheel Chairs | ... | 31 |
| Miscellaneous Equipment | ... | 62 |
| Bed Cradles | ... | 25 |

Orthopaedic

Treatment for orthopaedic and postural defects is provided at the Authority's Orthopaedic Clinic, Trinity Place. The cases normally dealt with are children who have attained school leaving age and those whose treatment previously started has not been completed.

Note: For information regarding the orthopaedic treatment of children under school age, please refer to the part of the report on the services available for the care of infants.

DOMESTIC HELP SERVICE

| | Home Help to householders for persons | | | | | | | TOTAL |
|-----------------|---|---|-----------------------------------|----------------------|--|--|--|-------|
| | aged under 65 on first visit in 1968 | | | | | | | |
| | aged 65 or over on first visit in 1968 (1) | a. Chronic sick and b. Tuber- culous (2) | Mentally Disordered (3) | Maternity (4) | Others a. Blind b. General c. Post Hospital (5) | | | |
| No. of Cases | 974 | a. b. 73 2 | 4 | 12 | a. b. d. 3 3 - | | | 1071 |

| | | |
|--|-----|------|
| Old cases on register 1st January, 1968 | ... | 796 |
| New cases serviced in 1968 | ... | 275 |
| Total cases serviced in 1968 | ... | 1071 |
| Total No. of cases completed 1968 | ... | 288 |
| Total No. of cases on register 31.12.68. | ... | 783 |

During 1968 the total number of cases serviced was 1,071; of this number serviced were 974 Aged and Infirm. The largest increase was in the over 65 year old category, although there is also an increase in the number of Chronic Sick. The Elderly and Infirm group provides the highest percentage of cases helped and the services of a home help are highly valued, often giving the housebound the only link with the outside world. Attendance varies from a few hours weekly to do the heavy work to daily visits. It is necessary at times to temporarily suspend help to the less urgent of this group of cases, so that emergency cases can be assisted. Persons discharged from hospital are supplied with help according to the degree of disability and their home circumstances; it is important they have immediate and sufficient help.

The sickness rate amongst the home helps is still high.

SECTION VI

MENTAL HEALTH

There is a growing public awareness of the problems of mental disorder, a growing recognition of its importance as a social problem, and a growing willingness to face the facts. It is imperative that the necessity for long periods spent in hospitals or long continued attendance as out-patients should be avoided as far as possible in order that pressure on available beds and demands made on scanty medical and nursing personnel may be lessened.

Discharge from hospital is not an end in itself. The end is an adjustment to the particular social environment to which a patient is expected eventually to return. Discharge, therefore, is often the beginning of a crucial stage of treatment. The number of people in the community needing the services of the Mental Health staff is increasing, and close co-operation with General Practitioners and the local Psychiatric Hospital as well as free and easy liaison with Statutory and Voluntary Services are invaluable in obtaining full benefits for the patients.

More landladies have been persuaded to accept groups of patients from the hospital into their homes, thus contributing greatly to the rehabilitation of such patients, who continue to attend either the Hospital or the Day Centre daily for Industrial or Occupational Therapy. Their return to the community has provided beds for many new patients to receive short periods of in-patient treatment. It is remarkable how well these patients have settled out of hospital and even more remarkable their intense desire to stay out of hospital after so many years as in-patients.

The two semi-detached houses provided and furnished in 1966 by the Local Health Authority for 10 male patients from Cefn Coed Hospital are functioning very satisfactorily. Some of the men are working either in open industry or in sheltered employment, whilst the remainder attend daily at the Industrial Therapy Unit at Cefn Coed Hospital.

Similarly the 2 houses provided for 10 female patients in May 1967 are also proceeding satisfactorily.

Weekly Discussions

Weekly discussions are still being held for a group of Health Visitors under the supervision of the Psychiatric Social Worker. The main emphasis is on prevention and early treatment and embodies the understanding of the emotional development of the child which can determine the pattern of reaction throughout life.

The Mental Welfare Officers attend two case conferences every week, one at the Hospital Day Centre and the other at Cefn Coed Hospital. Cases being dealt with are discussed and a treatment programme planned with a better understanding of the problems involved.

The Hospital Day Centre

The Hospital Day Centre is providing a happy, social setting for a number of selected patients for whom in-patient treatment would otherwise be needed. In addition to occupational therapy such as pottery, painting and housecraft, group therapy and psychotherapy sessions are the main activities of the Centre.

A team of Hospital Staff, Local Authority Mental Health workers and General Practitioners unite in their efforts to deal with the psychological and social problems of the patients.

Social Centre

A Social Centre run by the Local Health Authority, on less ambitious lines than the Hospital Day Centre, is being held at 66 Walter Road from 9.0a.m. to 5.0p.m. from Tuesday to Thursday inclusive.

Some patients are not well enough to work and need constant support over a long period, whilst others are liable to frequent breakdowns. A few who have attended the Hospital Day Centre keep well whilst they are there but, as soon as they are discharged, quickly lapse into their previous state. Referral to another Day Centre where there is a comfortable social atmosphere gives them a measure of support that they need.

The Centre is supervised by two ex-patients under the direction of the Senior Mental Welfare Officer. There are facilities for cooking a midday meal for those wishing to remain for lunch and, of course, cups of tea or coffee and biscuits are provided throughout the day. Patients pay for their lunch and a small charge is made for tea or coffee.

The patients occupy themselves playing games, reading, doing simple handicrafts or just having a chat.

Social Club

The Social Club held on one evening a week is well established and there is an enthusiastic group attending regularly. A Mental Welfare Officer is present at each session and a Consultant Psychiatrist is available on occasion for advice.

The Club is a useful social centre where friendships are formed and members are encouraged to use their initiative, all of which is a valuable aid to rehabilitation.

Attempted Suicide

The majority of cases of attempted suicide seen by Consultant Psychiatrists are referred for follow-up to the Mental Welfare Officers, who provide help, understanding and comfort. It is a matter for much concern that there are still over 5,000 people who deliberately take their own lives each year in England and Wales and approximately 35,000 make an attempt to do so.

The local "Samaritans" play a useful part in referring cases for whom psychiatric treatment appears to be appropriate.

Alcoholics

Alcoholics are those excessive drinkers whose dependence upon alcohol has attained such a degree that it shows a noticeable mental disturbance or an interference with their bodily or mental health, their inter-personal relationships and their smooth social and economic functioning; or shows the prodromal signs of such development.

They, therefore, require treatment in a special unit rather than the conventional hospital treatment which usually helps them to break with their drinking habits, but can do little more than this. Once they leave the hospital with all their old underlying inadequacies, they return to deal with life just as unsuccessfully as before.

A special unit comparable to the one set up in Cardiff is to be opened shortly at Cefn Coed Hospital. All Mental Health workers in this area will welcome this long awaited service.

An Advice and Consultation Centre is still held on one evening a week for alcoholics and their families. Early treatment and prevention is the main theme and Mental Health staff unit with a Consultant Psychiatrist, a General Practitioner, and Hospital Staff in providing this service.

Swansea and District Association for Mental Health

The work of the Swansea and District Association for Mental Health has continued to explore ways and means of developing their programme. Public education has been the main theme of the Association and many talks have been given to a number of organisations. The number of volunteers to act as "good neighbours" has gradually increased and there is now a reserve list to draw upon when the need arises.

Swansea and District Association for Mentally Handicapped Children

Formed by parents of children suffering from mental handicap, this Association is well established and there is utmost harmony with the Department which is most beneficial to the children themselves.

A keen interest is taken by parents in this work and appreciation is shown in many practical ways by the number of items supplied to the Centres.

In June of this year, the untiring efforts of the Association were rewarded when they opened their own Headquarters which they named Friendship House. Social clubs for the children and adults have been initiated there and are well attended.

Staff of Training Centres

The staff of our Centres (Training Centres for subnormal children and adults) are given opportunities to take Refresher Courses from time to time. Since September 1960, seven of the staff at Broadway House have completed a course of instruction organised by Glamorgan County Council in conjunction with neighbouring authorities. They were released on one day each week to go to Cardiff for lectures and they have passed the examination set at the conclusion of the course.

Conclusion

Mental Health is the most important aspect of health in that it involves every one of us in varying degrees. Without it people are unable to cope adequately with any other aspect of illhealth or handicap or with any other aspect of life for that matter. Continued education of the public, therefore, is imperative if a more understanding attitude is to be achieved.

Mental Health Act, 1959

Cases dealt with:-

Mentally Ill

| | | |
|---|---|------------|
| Admissions for Observation (Section 25) | - | 42 |
| Emergency Admissions for Observation (Section 29) | - | 26 |
| Admissions for Treatment (Section 26) | - | 3 |
| Court Orders | - | 1 |
| Informal Admissions | - | <u>137</u> |
| Total Hospital Admissions | - | <u>209</u> |

The number of home visits to the mentally ill was 5,419

The number of visits to patients in hospital was 701

Mentally Sub-normal

| | | |
|-----------------------|---|---|
| Informal Admissions | - | 2 |
| Compulsory Admissions | - | 1 |

The number of home visits to the mentally subnormal was 1,310

Training and Industrial Centres

There are two Training Centres for the mentally subnormal and these are:-

(a) Broadway House, Sketty

A Training Centre for boys and girls up to the age of 16 years. It is sub-divided to provide accommodation for young women in the form of a Handicraft Class.

This modern building, which was opened in March 1960, has been specially designed for the purpose and is well equipped to meet the needs of the pupils and staff. It is situated in semi-rural surroundings and can accommodate 100 pupils.

The pleasant and intimate atmosphere of the Centre is an encouragement to the staff in their efforts to help the pupils to develop their mental and physical capacities to the fullest extent.

(b) Industrial Centre, St. Catherine's Schoolroom, Clifton Row.

This Centre accommodates subnormal males over the age of 16 years and is run on the lines of a non-profit making workshop. The standard of work is high and the pupils are well trained in varying degrees of occupational therapy according to their ability.

Type of Training undertaken

- | | | |
|--------------------------|---|---|
| <u>Occupation Centre</u> | - | Elementary 3'Rs - sense training - habit training - percussion band - musical games and action songs - clay modelling - elementary handwork - speech training - physical training and organised games. |
| <u>Handicraft Centre</u> | - | Simple cookery and laundry. Patients bring their own ingredients for cooking and take home the finished product. They derive great pleasure from this, particularly making their Christmas Cakes. Rug making, embroidery, stool making, raffia work etc., are also carried out. Elementary reading and writing are also part of the curriculum. |
| <u>Industrial Centre</u> | - | Boot and shoe repairs for Homes for the Aged, Part III Accommodation and Children's Department. Cutting or bundling firewood for clinics and Homes for the Aged etc., mending boxes for a nearby firm and making some equipment for the Junior Training Centre; rugs and mat making, rubber link mats, basket work, brush making, picture framing, fret work, stools, dog leads, chamois and dish mops, furniture repairs, artificial flowers, Christmas crackers and gardening. Physical training and organised games as well as lessons on social behaviour, speech training, handling of money, telling the time and the Highway Code. |

The new method of reading, writing and simple arithmetic devised by the Superintendent of the Centre is proving most successful with approximately half of the boys. The Ladybird Series of books and other literature used in this scheme have been provided by the Swansea and District Association for Mentally Handicapped Children.

Social Club

The boys and men attending the Industrial Centre are continuing to meet on one evening a week at their Social Club, which is run under the direction of the Superintendent of the Centre. It is well attended and proving a most successful venture. In August, the Group enjoyed a week's camping holiday at Oxwich. They were supervised by the Industrial Centre staff and their wives who are to be commended for this voluntary work.

The Social Club at Broadway House for the adult girls is now being held at Friendship House on 3 evenings a week, and the boys from the Industrial Centre also attend these sessions which are proving most successful.

Provision of Meals

The dinners at both Centres have been provided by the School Meals Service since the 9th September 1957. The males and females attending the Centres who are under 16 years of age are expected to pay for the meals, but allowances are made in necessitous cases.

Transport Facilities.

Most of the adult males and females attending the respective Centres have been trained to proceed to and from the Centres on their own initiative. Season tickets or travel vouchers are issued to them for free travel on the 'buses. Children and a few adults are conveyed to and from the Centre by two private coaches hired by the Department. A guide is employed on each coach to ensure the comfort and safety of the pupils.

Medical Inspection and Treatment

All pupils attending the Centres are medically examined annually and they receive dental treatment and treatment for minor ailments at the clinic. Those attending Broadway House are visited periodically for hygiene inspection by the School Nurse.

Holidays

The Centres are closed for similar periods as the Primary Schools.

Pocket Money

The males and females over 16 years of age, in addition to their midday meal and 'bus tokens, are provided with weekly pocket money. The sum varies from 2s. 6d. to 10s. 0d. as a token for good behaviour, regular attendance and the efficiency displayed in the training work.

Glamorgan County Council Cases

There are only two young men from Glamorgan County Council at the Industrial Centre who have been allowed to remain by special request due to their long years of attendance there.

Miscellaneous

Arrangements were made during the year for the pupils attending both Centres to go on a Summer Pionio, to have a Christmas Party and to visit the Pantomime.

A most impressive Harvest Thanksgiving Service was held at Broadway House, the Service being conducted by the Mayor's Chaplain, and attended by His Worship the Mayor and Mayoress. The parents were invited to be present and most of them accepted the invitation. All the items were contributed by the children and it was most delightful to hear them sing and recite harvest pieces.

General

There are 8 female and 2 male subnormal patients awaiting admission to Psychiatric Hospitals. We are always assured by the Welsh Hospital Board that every effort is being made to place them as soon as possible, and vacancies are being found for the urgent cases quite quickly. The cases who require supervision receive the benefits of care and after-care, and those who are suitable are advised regarding employment through consultations between the Mental Health staff and the Disablement Resettlement Officer.

WELFARE SERVICES

General

During 1968 it was most noticeable that there was a rising tide of interest in social problems affecting not only the aged, the physically handicapped, but also the socially under-privileged. The television presentation of "Cathy Come Home" triggered off an outraged response to this documentary play and a "Panorama" programme on "Poverty" pricked the consciences of the social workers as well as the public.

Tragedies of this sort occur despite the range and depth of the statutory and voluntary social services available to-day, because the victims are unaware of the services which can offer assistance. This is illustrated for instance by the old man preferring to "exist" in insanitary conditions because he assumed that Homes for the Aged were no different from the old Public Assistance Institutions, or a physically handicapped remaining housebound not knowing of the services available, which would enable him to lead a more normal life.

There was no great extension of the local authority's social services during the year under review, but consolidation of the existing services continued. The 'highlight' of the year was the opening of a new Home for the Aged at Cardigan Crescent, Winchwen, named "Bonymaen House" which enabled the authority to "relinquish the tenancy" of Part III Accommodation, Mount Pleasant Hospital, - a former Poor Law Institution which had been held since 5th July, 1948. It is a sobering thought that, despite every effort, it has taken the authority 20 years to achieve its ambition of shedding the last vestiges of the Old Poor Law.

Residential Accommodation

Despite the establishment of the new Home at Winchwen the accommodation available for the care of the aged remained unaltered as the 35 beds were allocated to that number of residents transferred from Mount Pleasant Hospital.

This second purpose built home to be erected by the Council will meet the ever increasing demand for accommodation from the more infirm type of applicant. However, I must express some pessimism at the thought of having to wait until 1971 or 1972 for the completion of the next Home for the Aged in the Council's programme. With the increasing demand for residential accommodation, the authority's social workers are continually under pressure and, unless increased residential accommodation is forthcoming, then there must be an extension of the supporting domiciliary services.

On the 31st December 1968 residential accommodation was provided at the following Homes:-

| | <u>Type</u> | <u>Beds</u> | <u>Date Opened</u> |
|---|-------------|-------------|------------------------|
| Earlsmoor, Bryn Road, Brynmill | Male | 22 | 1951 |
| Norton Lodge, Mumbles | do. | 23 | 1952 |
| West Cross House, Mumbles | Mixed | 47 | 1954 |
| Tuxedo, Eaton Crescent, Uplands | Female | 30 | 1952 |
| Ingledene, do. | do. | 22 | 1952 |
| Llanthewy, do. | do. | 29 | 1953 |
| St. Margaret's do. | Mixed | 41 | 1955 |
| Rose Cross House, Brenig Road, Penlan | do. | 60 | 1962 |
| Bonymaen House, Cardigan Crescent, Winchwen | do. | 35 | 8th April, 1968. |

Upgrading of Homes for the Aged

In some of my previous reports, particularly in that of 1967, I have referred to the efforts being made to upgrade the present Homes for the Aged.

During the year, as the result of the transfer of the Ambulance Service to a new depot at Cwmbrlra, two fairly new demountable buildings were released for other uses.

Careful consideration was given to their disposal and it was finally decided that the buildings were suitable for use in the form of an 'annexe' to two of the Homes providing residential accommodation.

In many of our establishments, there is serious overcrowding of lounges and dining rooms. Furthermore an acute shortage of ground floor beds resulted in great difficulties in caring for an increasingly infirm type of resident.

These difficulties are present in many homes, but since there was land available at West Cross House and Norton Lodge it was agreed that the two demountable buildings in question should be used at these homes to help to solve some of the problems. At Norton Lodge the lounge was so overcrowded that it was necessary to use part of the dining room in a dual capacity, serving as a lounge as well.

It was felt that extra accommodation would also assist in the department's Summer Holiday Scheme when temporary accommodation is provided for aged persons during the absence of relatives on holiday.

Further improvements at West Cross House benefitted residents as well as resident staff when the cottage was allocated exclusively to the Warden and his family. Residents no longer had to 'journey' from the cottage to the main house in inclement weather and, furthermore, it resulted in four ground floor beds becoming available for the more infirm resident.

Tuxedo Home for the Aged

During the year preparatory work for the installation of a lift was commenced, during the course of which dry rot and fungus affecting the timber of the first floor was discovered.

Furthermore it was realised that the provision of the lift would result in the loss of toilets on two floors and to compensate for same it was agreed that toilets should be provided elsewhere, - by means of an extension to the existing building.

In view of the proposed extensive alterations, eight residents were transferred to other Homes for the Aged and, if considered necessary, arrangements were made to transfer a further number.

I am a little apprehensive regarding the inconvenience which will be caused residents and the extra work to be undertaken by an already overworked staff at this Home by such an ambitious project which follows so closely on the recent installation of an oil fired central heating system. When other Homes are to be upgraded, I have no doubt whatsoever that they will have to be closed during the period of renovation.

Rose Cross House

Last year all corridors and lounges at this Home were re-carpeted. The condition of the carpets in all bedrooms was far from satisfactory and during 1968 were replaced with thermo plastic tiles at a cost of approximately £900.

The choice of tiles rather than carpet was the result of the Health Department's experience at the new Home for the Aged at Winchwen where tiles have proved themselves to be very much more practical.

Admissions and Discharges to Residential Accommodation

| | Earls- moor | Norton Lodge | West Cross House | | St. Mgt.'s | | Tux- edo | Ingledene & Llanthwy | Rose Cross House | | Bonymaen House | | Mt. Pleasant Hospital | | TOTAL |
|--|----------------|-----------------|---------------------|----|---------------|----|-------------|----------------------------|---------------------|----|-------------------|----|--------------------------|----|-------|
| | | | M | F | M | F | | | M | F | M | F | M | F | |
| No. of residents at 31.12.67 | 19 | 22 | 25 | 16 | 21 | 19 | 30 | 51 | 20 | 40 | | | 11 | 22 | 263 |
| Admitted during 1968 | 12 | 10 | 20 | 10 | 9 | 14 | 15 | 26 | 17 | 36 | 11 | 36 | 7 | 6 | 229 |
| Discharged during 1968 | 11 | 10 | 18 | 9 | 9 | 13 | 24 | 26 | 20 | 29 | 6 | 5 | 18 | 28 | 225 |
| No. of residents remaining at 31.12.68. | 20 | 22 | 27 | 17 | 22 | 20 | 21 | 51 | 17 | 47 | 5 | 31 | - | - | 300 |

Block X, Mount Pleasant Hos-
pital was
vacated on
18.4.68 on the
opening of
Bonymaen House

Analysis of Age Groups of Persons in permanent
residential accommodation on 31.12.68.

| | 50- 64 | 65- 74 | 75- 84 | 85 and over | TOTAL |
|------------------|-----------|-----------|-----------|----------------|-------|
| Bonymaen House | 5 | 6 | 20 | 5 | 36 |
| Earlsmoor | 2 | 7 | 4 | 7 | 20 |
| Norton Lodge | 1 | 3 | 15 | 3 | 22 |
| Rose Cross House | 7 | 14 | 26 | 17 | 64 |
| Tuxedo | 1 | 6 | 11 | 3 | 21 |
| Inglestone | - | 4 | 15 | 4 | 23 |
| Llanthwy | 1 | 10 | 8 | 10 | 29 |
| St. Margaret's | 1 | 4 | 23 | 14 | 42 |
| West Cross House | - | 12 | 20 | 12 | 44 |
| | 18 | 66 | 142 | 75 | 301 |

Proposed Home for the Aged, Sketty Park

In my report for the year 1967 I indicated that preliminary steps had been taken for the appropriation of land at Olchfa, Sketty, as a site for a new Home for the Aged.

I am pleased to report that draft plans of this new Home are being prepared and include two special features.

1. The W.R.V.S. are anxious that additional facilities be available for the Meals on Wheels Service at Sketty Park in view of a possible expansion of numbers during the next two years. If kitchen facilities were available at this Home they could provide meals for Swansea West.
The kitchen design is such that it could cope with the increased load of meals to be cooked plus storage and washing up facilities.
2. It is planned that the Dining Room and Lounge accommodation available would enable the authority to operate a Pilot Day Centre for elderly with a target of a dozen aged persons from the Sketty area.

Payment for Accommodation

A person for whom accommodation is provided by a local authority under Part III of the National Assistance Act 1948 must pay for the accommodation in accordance with their financial status.

The standard charge is reviewed annually and, during 1968, was increased from £9. 4. 4. to £10. 1. 10. The charge compares very favourably with those for Homes administered by other local authorities. The minimum charge now is £3. 12. 0. per week.

It is customary for residents' pensions to be cashed and collected by an officer of the Department, following which the Borough Treasurer makes payable to each resident the pocket money for which the residents qualify.

The cashing of pension books in 1968 approximated to £1,300 weekly. Details of residents' payments are as follows:-

| Range | % |
|----------------------------|------|
| Minimum £3. 12. 0. | 62.0 |
| £3. 12. 0.- £3. 19. 11. | 8.0 |
| £4. 0. 0. - £4. 19. 11. | 12.0 |
| £5. 0. 0. - £5. 19. 11. | 1.5 |
| £6. 0. 0. - £6. 19. 11. | 1.0 |
| £7. 0. 0. - £7. 19. 11. | 3.0 |
| £8. 0. 0. - £8. 19. 11. | 2.0 |
| £9. 0. 0. - £10. 1. 10. | 1.0 |
| Maximum charge £10. 1. 10. | 9.5 |

Gifts

The task of caring for the elderly can be very demanding physically and emotionally and often unrewarding. This is reflected in the difficulty experienced in recruiting staff, but occasionally the odd gesture is made which acts as a stimulus and a source of encouragement. It may be an expression of appreciation by relatives for services rendered to an elderly resident and can take the form of letter or word of thanks, but sometimes it is a gift to the Home concerned.

For example, in 1968, relatives of Mr. Henry Baden Duckfield deceased, who was resident at "St. Margaret's, Eaton Crescent, from 22.12.67 - 9.7.68, donated £10 to be spent for an outing or dinner for the residents of the Home.

A similar gesture was made by the friends of the late Alderman Mrs. Rose Cross who donated £20 to "Rose Cross House" which was used to purchase electric clocks.

Many letters of appreciation for the care shown our aged residents were received during the year and the staff of our Homes for the Aged are to be congratulated on the manner in which they have performed their duties, sometimes under very difficult circumstances.

The generosity of the general public also takes another form as far as the Health Department is concerned, and I refer to gifts of furniture, clothing and household items. For some years such gifts have been received but it is most gratifying to note that there was an increase in 1968 in the quality and quantity. These gifts are stored by the department and eventually distributed to those in need - elderly and young persons who are being rehoused, victims of fire or flood etc.

Homes for the Aged continue to receive gifts from the Trolley Shop Service of the W.R.V.S. Shop profits have been distributed regularly to the Homes since the inception of the Service in 1965. This year a further £100 was made available, and the choice of gifts took the form of electric hair driers, carpet and electric/battery clocks.

As an authority we are not only indebted to very many people and organisations who have made gifts in various forms, but also to those who make great efforts and sacrifices in providing entertainment for residents at the Homes for the Aged.

Council of Social Services

At the latter end of the year a working party was set up to investigate the need for the establishment of a Swansea Council of Social Service.

The first full meeting of voluntary organisations interested in such a project was held on 4th December 1968 and, as a result, it is hoped that 1969 will see the "launching" of the project.

It is felt that a local Council of Social Service can be of inestimable value to the community. It can co-ordinate the efforts of various organisations to prevent overlapping and, if the experience of other towns is a guide, then the voluntary organisations and recipients of their services will all benefit from the establishment of such a council.

A great deal is owed to the Swansea Rotary Club in this matter as it is its declared intention, as part of its Jubilee celebrations, to help in the promotion of the Council and to raise up to £1,000 towards the establishment of a permanent home for the local social services.

Voluntary Organisations

The part played in social activities by voluntary organisations is of great value and we sincerely acknowledge the debt we owe for the effort and sacrifice made in providing services for the benefit of the elderly.

Whenever possible every effort is made by the Council to encourage such work and this is done occasionally by financial assistance. Section 31 of the National Assistance Act 1948 permits a local authority to contribute to the funds of a voluntary organisation which provides recreation and meals for old people.

In 1968 grants exceeding £400 were made to Old Age Pensioners' Associations within the Borough which provided recreation for old people. It is hoped to increase these grants in future years to enable the elderly extend their clubs' activities.

During the year an application was received from the W.R.V.S. for the review of the financial arrangements in respect of the Meals on Wheels Service as it was unable to provide an adequate service on the existing financial arrangements.

When considering the application, due thought was given to the fact that the W.R.V.S. are, of course, providing a service as an agent of the local authority at a much lower cost than would be incurred if provided directly by the Council itself.

It was agreed to increase the grant by £300 to £1,000 per annum, plus 6d. per mile for transportation.

This is an invaluable service. Approximately 15,000 meals were delivered in 1968 and it is estimated that probably 8 million meals are delivered in the U.K. annually.

A grant of £25 was made to the Swansea Old People's Welfare Committee for the use of chairs by the local authority. These chairs are used at the Committee's Day Centre at Walter Road Congregational Church and permission was granted for them to be used by the physically handicapped members of a social centre established by this authority.

The services provided for the elderly by voluntary organisations locally are quite extensive as summarised below.

| | |
|---|---|
| Swansea Old People's Welfare Committee | Day Centres for the Housebound Laundry Service Firewood Service Visiting Service |
| Abbeyfield Society | Residential Home for the Elderly |
| W.R.V.S. | Meals on Wheels Trolley Shops in Welfare Homes Darby and Joan Clubs Clothing for Needy Luncheon Clubs |
| Round Table)) Rotary) | Adoption of Homes - outings for residents, provision of gifts etc. |
| Red Cross | Escort duties Social Clubs for Handicapped Elderly |
| Student Volunteer Service | Re-decoration, hedge trimming and odd jobs in private homes of elderly and physically handicapped. |

Registration of Disabled Persons or Old Persons' Homes

Sections 37 - 40 of the National Assistance Act 1948 enabled local authorities to bring under supervision any establishment, the sole or main object of which is the provision of accommodation for old people or blind or other handicapped people. These Homes must be registered by the County or County Borough Council in which the Home is situated. Registration, which can subsequently be revoked, is dependent upon the fulfilment of certain conditions, e.g. satisfactory staffing, facilities etc. Officers of the registration authority are empowered to enter and inspect, at all reasonable times, any premises used or believed to be used for this purpose.

No. 12 Queen's Road, Mumbles, was registered during the year but no cancellations were made and the under-mentioned Homes continue to be registered:

"Lansdowne", Groves Avenue, Langland
Nazareth House, Bishopston
4 Aylesbury Road, Brynmill
151 King Edward Road
Bloomfield Eventide Home, Gower Road
12 Queen's Road, Mumbles
"Y Plas", Llangyfelach Road, Treboeth
Glynn Vivian Home of Rest for the Blind, Caswell

Fees of registration of Nursing and Residential Homes (Variation) Order 1968 came into effect on 1st April 1968 when the Minister of Health ordered an increase from 5/- to £1 in the fee which must accompany an application for registration by a local authority of a person proposing to carry on inter alia a disabled persons or old persons home.

Arrangements with voluntary bodies and other local authorities

The authority continued to accept financial responsibility for persons provided with accommodation by other local authorities and voluntary organisations.

With a fairly heavy waiting list for admission to this authority's Homes for the Aged, wherever possible, use is being made of this type of accommodation.

Persons provided with residential accommodation during the year by other local authorities and voluntary organisations for whom this authority accepted financial responsibility were as follows:

Voluntary Homes

| | | | |
|--|---|--|---|
| Papworth Village Settlement | 1 | David Lewis Epileptic Colony, | 1 |
| Coomb Cheshire Home, Llanstephan | 3 | Manchester | |
| Cripplecraft, Herne Bay, Kent | 1 | Godfrey Robinson Home, Yorks. | 1 |
| Glynn Vivian Home of Rest for the Blind | 4 | Maghull Home for Epileptics, Liverpool | 1 |
| Crosfield House, British Legion Home, Brecon | 1 | Danybryn Cheshire Home | 1 |
| Jewish Home for the Aged, Cardiff | 2 | Mena House, Penarth | 1 |
| Bethany Guild, Weston Super Mare | 1 | Royal Alfred Merchant Seamen's Home | 1 |
| Nazareth House, Bishopston | 6 | Bloomfield Eventide Home | 1 |
| Ynyswern Spastics Hostel | 3 | | |

Other local authorities

| | | | |
|------------------|---|--------------------|---|
| Breconshire C.C. | 1 | Pembrokeshire C.C. | 1 |
| Birmingham C.C. | 1 | Glamorgan C.C. | 3 |

TOTAL - 35

Persons provided with residential accommodation during 1968 by Swansea C.B.C. for whom other local authorities have accepted financial responsibility were as follows:-

| | |
|----------------------|----------|
| Carmarthenshire C.C. | 1 |
| Glamorgan C.C. | 4 |
| Cardiganshire C.C. | 1 |
| City of Bristol | <u>1</u> |
| | <u>7</u> |

Training Course for Wardens, Matrons and Assistant Matrons of Old People's Homes

Miss M.E. Cunnick, Matron of the newly established "Bonymaen House" Home for the Aged, Winchwen, commenced a fourteen week course for Matrons in September of this year under the National Old People's Welfare Council. This is the last time such a course will be organised. In future years the training will be taken over by the National Institute of Social Work Training and the course will last for either one or two years.

Programme of Warden Supervised Accommodation

This department has become increasingly aware of the value of warden supervised flatlets ever since the establishment of "Thomas Harris House", West Cross, which was the first of this type in the principality.

A programme has now been drawn up which envisages similar establishments in the districts of Waunwen, Townhill, and St. Thomas within the next two years. It is hoped that 1969 will see the opening of the houses in Waunwen and the Health Committee has provided the sum of £650 for the furnishing of certain communal rooms.

As the public become more aware of this type of accommodation so will the demand increase and I am sure, in many cases, it will either delay or avoid applications for admission to Homes for the Aged.

Cases attended after normal hours in 1968

| 6p.m./ 7p.m. | 7p.m./ 8p.m. | 8p.m./ 9p.m. | 9p.m./ 10p.m. | 10p.m./ 11p.m. | 11p.m./ midnight | After midnight | Week- ends |
|-----------------------|-----------------|-----------------|------------------|-------------------|---------------------|-------------------|---------------|
| <u>No. of calls:-</u> | | | | | | | |
| 2 | 4 | 7 | 4 | 4 | 2 | 9 | 14 |

Care and Protection of Property

This authority's responsibility, as defined by Section 48 of the National Assistance Act 1948, is one which has the least publicity but nevertheless continues to place heavy responsibilities and problems on the department.

Section 48 states, inter alia, that - "where a person is either admitted to hospital as a patient, or is provided with accommodation under Part III of the National Assistance Act 1948, and it appears to the Council that there is a danger of loss of, or damage to, any moveable property, by reason of his inability to deal with the matter, and no other suitable arrangements are being made, it is the duty of the Council to take reasonable steps to prevent or mitigate the loss or damage."

During 1968 cash, bank books etc., to the approximate value of £38,000 were handled by the department. This was in addition to the securing of premises and other incidental tasks which we were called upon to deal.

Apart from the responsibilities placed on the staff when handling money and valuables, the problems of disposal involve a substantial amount of administrative time both in legal consultations and in the instigation of enquiries regarding relatives etc. In many cases the Treasury Solicitor is consulted and his instructions for disposal requested.

Social welfare officers whether they be engaged in dealing with applications for admissions to Homes for the Aged, welfare of the physically handicapped or any other aspect of social work expect, at sometime or other, to deal with very difficult cases, particularly regarding living conditions.

This is best illustrated by the following example of a case dealt with during the year. The circumstances were tragic.

It involved two sisters who lived together in a large detached villa in a residential area of the town and who were semi recluses. When called in to investigate the conditions prevailing, it was found that one of the ladies had been dead approximately two weeks and was in an advanced state of decomposition. It was obvious the surviving sister was mentally infirm since she was completely unaware of the conditions under which she lived. She was suffering from malnutrition and the house and its contents, at one time a residence of distinction, were in an indescribably untidy and dirty condition.

Bank books, national savings certificates and other valuable securities, including a large sum in cash, were hidden in varying amounts in every "nook and cranny" of the house and had to be taken into care.

This case involved many members of the staff and created a substantial amount of administrative work dealing with the estate of the deceased and the affairs of the surviving sister.

On occasions such as this, social workers have thrust upon them great responsibilities which demand enthusiasm, dedication and trustworthiness of the highest calibre, but it is a matter of great regret that, even in this day and age of extensive welfare services, situations such as this one illustrated arise.

Burials and Cremations

During 1968 the Swansea County Borough Council undertook 11 burials/cremations in accordance with the provisions of Section 50 of the National Assistance Act 1948 at a cost of £332. 9. 11. The sum of £291. 1. 2, representing approximately 87% of the expenditure, has been recovered.

| | | |
|----------------------------------|-----|-----------|
| Persons dying in their own homes | ... | 10 |
| Persons in Homes for the Aged | ... | <u>1</u> |
| | | <u>11</u> |

Temporary Accommodation

Reference to my Annual Report for 1967 will show that the Council's policy of limiting temporary accommodation to a maximum period of 3 months was quite successful.

A review of 1968 confirms that the provision of temporary accommodation presented no great problems.

It was not found necessary to refer any families to the Children's Officer on discharge and very often, with the help of my staff, alternative accommodation was secured with private landlords. In many instances furniture was provided by the Health Department from gifts which had been received and stored for such occasions.

I am pleased to report that it was not necessary to admit any cases as a result of fire or flood. However, one large family which had been admitted to temporary accommodation in 1967 was rehoused on 24th January 1968 by the Housing Committee.

A feature of a number of cases admitted during the year was that application resulted from domestic friction. Invariably, after a few days at Cwmllywd Hostel, a reconciliation took place between the estranged husbands and wives. In fact it became apparent that the provision of temporary accommodation was being used as an alternative after family squabbles and also as a means of retaliation or punishment by the wife for the erring husband.

Since it was not the intention of the National Assistance Act 1948 that temporary accommodation be used for that purpose, I have advised the officers concerned that, where husbands are prepared to accommodate their wives, admission to temporary accommodation be not granted unless there are other extenuating circumstances. This policy is already meeting with success as there has been an apparent reduction in this type of application.

Heating Improvements

Temporary accommodation is provided at Cwmllywd Hostel to meet the authority's obligations under Section 21 of the National Assistance Act, 1948.

The hostel consists of wooden buildings which have been divided into self-contained units. The units were heated by coal ranges which were most inadequate during cold weather, particularly as far as children are concerned, many of whom were under school age.

On the Borough Architect's advice, electric thermal storage heaters were installed in three units which proved to be satisfactory. In due course it is hoped that heaters will be provided in other units.

| | Male | Female | Children | Total |
|--|------|--------|----------|-------|
| No. of residents accommodated on 31.12.67. | - | 3 | 8 | 11 |
| No. of residents admitted during 1968 | 1 | 35 | 62 | 98 |
| No. of residents discharged during 1968 | 1 | 33 | 49 | 83 |
| No. of residents remaining on 31.12.68. | - | 5 | 21 | 26 |

Welfare Services for the Physically Handicapped

Swansea and District Deaf and Dumb Mission

The Mission has acted as agents for the Swansea County Borough Council since the inception of the National Assistance Act 1948 and, during this period, Mr. Walter Robinson has held the post of Superintendent.

It was with regret that his resignation was received in November 1968 by all connected with the Mission. Mr. Robinson, who was a most popular Superintendent, has acted as Missioner and attended to the spiritual needs of the deaf and dumb community as well as their social problems.

The Mission appointed the Rev. E.H. Brown to be his successor and he has undertaken to prepare for the examination of the British Deaf and Dumb Association. The Mission still acts as agent for the authority and it has been agreed to continue to pay an annual grant of £800.

Handicapped Persons (General Classes)

Section 29 of the National Assistance Act 1948 confers on welfare authorities powers to provide welfare services for handicapped persons. The extent of the service is limited by the finance available and, unfortunately, to date has been very small. In 1968 a little over £1,000 was available which dictated that the most rigid control should be made on any expenditure.

The main form which the development of services for the physically handicapped has taken is in personal services and advice, provision of social centres, loan of aids, and adaptations in the home.

Personal Services and Advice

For the purpose of its general welfare services, the Health Department employs three social welfare officers. The County Borough is divided into three areas and each officer is responsible for all matters in his area appertaining to "welfare" as defined in Part III of the National Assistance Act, 1948.

The officers concerned carried out, as far as was humanly possible, a regular visiting service to persons registered with the authority as physically handicapped paying special concern to those who were housebound. Advice was given on multifarious matters, including the services available to them, whether statutory or voluntary, which could be of assistance physically, medically or with personal problems. The help given ranged from providing assistance in redecorating homes to financial assistance in meeting bills. During the year approximately 2,700 domiciliary visits were made to these persons by the welfare officers.

Provision of Social Centres

The authority has established four social centres for the physically handicapped of the town. All the Centres have been encouraged to organise their own activities including fund raising. I am pleased to state that they now function practically independently of the department. In three of the centres a social welfare officer acts as an assistant secretary.

Financially all centres are able to meet current expenditure, but the cost of annual outings is a big strain on funds. A grant of £25 was approved and it is hoped that not only will it be continued, but that it might be possible to increase it.

Broadway Social Centre for the Physically Handicapped

This Centre continues to flourish with a membership of sixty. The attendance at the fortnightly meeting averages about 50. Activities at the Centre include entertainment by local artistes, choirs, "free evenings" and bingo sessions.

Our friendship with the St. James' Church Choir continues and they again visited the centre for our Harvest Festival and Carol Services.

The summer outing took us to Newquay, Cardiganshire, and the Christmas dinner was again held at The King Arthur Hotel, Reynoldston.

Town Social Centre for the Physically Handicapped

During the year this Social Centre increased its membership to 75 causing some concern to the Executive Committee for the present venue at Walter Road Congregational Church is proving unsuitable due to lack of space and facilities. A sub-committee of members reported favourably on the new Central Clinic in Orchard Street and it is hoped to move the Centre to this new venue in 1969.

The Centre met every fortnight throughout the year and activities included visits by children and adult choirs, folk-dancing, film shows of local interest, and some of the best popular variety groups of Swansea brought laughter and cheer to many meetings. "Free evenings" were also enjoyed.

The Annual Dinner was held at The Pines Country Club, Treboeth, proving a great success. Saundersfoot was visited on the Summer outing and an Autumn trip was organised to Llangorse Lakes.

An enjoyable visit was made to the pantomime at the Grand Theatre. A carol Service with the Salvation Army completed the year.

Fund raising occupied members throughout the year and the Centre was indebted for assistance from Student Charities Fund, Mettoys Ltd., and gifts from many individuals. Students from local colleges have proved useful as helpers. This Centre has a waiting list for membership. It looks forward with confidence to expansion in 1969 at a new modern venue.

Ravenhill Social Centre for the Physically Handicapped

The Centre holds its fortnightly meetings on Wednesday evenings with an average attendance of 70. There is a waiting list of handicapped persons anxious to join the Centre but, unfortunately, no more can be accommodated at present.

Funds were raised in the form of jumble sales, Christmas Fayre, Christmas draw, and fortnightly raffles, also cash from Students Charity Rag Committee during Charities Week.

The summer outing took the form of a visit to Symonds Yat.

During the month of November, Messrs. Woolworth of High Street arranged for their store to be opened for the handicapped members to do their shopping in the evening. The management arranged tea and cakes before leaving, and this activity was shown on television the following evening.

All handicapped members received an Easter egg at Easter time.

The Christmas Dinner was held at the Blackhills Grill, Gower, and there was a party at Toronto Place when each member received a gift of 15/-.

All outings and functions given free to handicapped members.

Morrison Centre for the Physically Handicapped

With a very successful commencement to the year by the Bring and Buy Sale, held in the spring, which realised over £130, together with a very generous gift of £100 from the University of Swansea, our finances enabled us to proceed with plans for sending ten disabled persons on a week's holiday.

Entertainment throughout the year was provided by various concert parties and outings to Cardigan, Porthcawl, and Maesycrugiau were arranged.

Membership remained at 70 with an average weekly attendance of 47. The offices of the Centre were held by 3 disabled members but they are helped considerably by the welfare officer and adult helpers.

The Centre purchased a public address system for £60, which has proved of immense benefit.

At Christmas time, a very enjoyable party was organised, all our members taking part in party games. A Christmas tree with gifts for everyone was the highlight of the evening's festivities.

The Junior Section, with its additional meetings in the homes of members, continues to flourish both socially and financially. The parents and families arrange social evenings every Monday in each other's homes.

Loan of Aids

The provision of equipment to handicapped persons to increase their mobility and preserve their independence is a slowly expanding section of the welfare services for the handicapped.

In 1968 the under-mentioned items were on loan.

| | | | |
|------------------------------|---|-------------------|----|
| Commodore | 3 | Toilet seats | 7 |
| Dunlop mattresses | 2 | Toilet (frame) | 3 |
| Lifting poles | 2 | Offerton chair | 1 |
| Bed tables | 1 | Bath aids | 4 |
| Bed rest | 1 | Bath safety rails | 2 |
| Beds (lifting poles) | 5 | Pillows | 12 |
| Stocking aids and shoe horns | 6 | Overbed tables | 1 |
| Helping Hands | 1 | Walking aid | 3 |
| Stools | 1 | Bath mat | 1 |
| Bed (Fowler) | 1 | Egerton bed | 1 |
| Carry chair | 1 | Lifting hoists | 1 |
| Bath rails | 2 | | |

Adaptations to Homes

This field of welfare for the physically handicapped is probably the biggest drain on the limited amount of money available. Many of the cases referred to the department originate from orthopaedic hospitals and rehabilitation units. The provision of an item in one physically handicapped person's home stimulates the interest of and prompts applications from acquaintances who may also be handicapped, and it is a very difficult task to decide priorities.

The provision of handrails to steps is in great demand because so many houses are built on elevated land.

In 1968 work undertaken was as follows:-

| | <u>Estimated</u> |
|--|------------------|
| | <u>Cost</u> |
| | <u>£</u> |
| Handrails, 16 at a cost of | 243 |
| 6 Concrete Ramps | 139 |
| Provision of low line bath and ancillary equipment | 110 |
| Removal of bathroom suite to ground floor | 180 |
| Provision of two ground floor toilets | 198 |
| Conversion of garage | 131 |
| Miscellaneous items | 86 |
| | <u>1,087</u> |

An increasing demand can be anticipated for this form of assistance and this will necessitate a greater allocation of funds under this head.

Car Badges

All welfare authorities operate arrangements for the issue of car badges to severely disabled drivers who have difficulty in walking more than a short distance. The display of these special badges on disabled drivers' cars makes them more readily indentifiable to both police and other road users and enables the police to assist the drivers in parking and to exercise discretion in their favour whenever possible.

The Health Department controls the issue of these badges.

For a number of years difficulty has been experienced in the administration of Social Centres for the Physically Handicapped, Blind Welfare, and other social services due to the lack of suitable transport facilities.

During the year an ambulance coach was purchased at a cost of £4,280. 9. 0. and the body incorporated many features to ensure the comfort of the physically handicapped such as a special lift for wheel chairs, together with anchorages for the chairs to be kept in position whilst the vehicle is in motion.

This vehicle has proved to be most beneficial especially in the boarding and alighting of patients. Apart from the use made of the coach by the Social Centres for the physically handicapped it also provides transport for other welfare activities such as conveying residents of the Homes for the Aged to concerts and annual outings, and conveyance of spastics to the work centres.

The size of the coach has made it difficult to negotiate some of the narrower roads in the town but, in view of the success achieved by this type of vehicle, investigations are now proceeding with a view to incorporating the special features on ambulances of smaller size.

Registers of Handicapped Persons on 31st December 1968

TABLE 1

| Age | S E X | Number of persons on register at 31st December 1968 | | | | | Number of persons whose names were added to the register during the year ended 31st December 1968 | | | | |
|------------|-------------|---|---------------------|-----------------|-----------------|-------|---|---------------------|-----------------|-----------------|-------|
| | | Deaf with speech | Deaf without speech | Hard of hearing | General Classes | TOTAL | Deaf with speech | Deaf without speech | Hard of hearing | General Classes | TOTAL |
| | | (1) | (2) | (3) | (4) | (5) | (6) | (7) | (8) | (9) | (10) |
| Under 16 | M | 1 | 1 | 15 | 7 | 24 | | | 3 | 1 | 4 |
| | F | 1 | 1 | 16 | 13 | 31 | | 1 | 1 | 4 | 6 |
| 16 - 29 | M | 2 | 21 | | 43 | 66 | | | | 3 | 3 |
| | F | 1 | 20 | | 32 | 53 | | | | | |
| 30 - 49 | M | | 13 | | 59 | 72 | | | | 4 | 4 |
| | F | | 11 | | 39 | 50 | | | | 4 | 4 |
| 50 - 64 | M | | 16 | | 104 | 120 | | | | 5 | 5 |
| | F | | 21 | | 83 | 104 | | | | 16 | 16 |
| 65 or over | M | 1 | 3 | | 63 | 67 | | | | 13 | 13 |
| | F | 1 | 9 | | 85 | 95 | | | | 26 | 26 |
| TOTAL | | 7 | 116 | 31 | 528 | 682 | | 1 | 4 | 76 | 81 |

TABLE 2 - Analysis of persons on the general classes register according to age and handicap

| Major handicaps | | Age | | | | | TOTAL |
|-----------------|---|----------|-------|-------|-------|------------|-------|
| | | Under 16 | 16-29 | 30-49 | 50-64 | 65 or over | |
| 1. | Amputation | | 7 | 5 | 22 | 20 | 54 |
| 2. | Arthritis or rheumatism | 1 | 2 | 10 | 37 | 61 | 111 |
| 3. | Congenital malformations or deformities | 3 | 3 | 8 | 8 | 1 | 23 |
| 4. | Diseases of the digestive and genito-urinary systems, of the heart or circulatory system, of the respiratory system (other than tuberculosis) or of the skin | | 3 | 6 | 20 | 10 | 39 |
| 5. | Injuries of the head, face, neck, thorax, abdomen, pelvis, or trunk. Injuries or diseases (other than tuberculosis) of the upper and lower limbs and of the spine | 6 | 6 | 13 | 18 | 8 | 51 |
| 6. | Organic nervous diseases - epilepsy, disseminated sclerosis, poliomyelitis, hemiplegia, sciatica etc. | 9 | 33 | 53 | 79 | 42 | 216 |
| 7. | Neuroses, psychoses, and other nervous and mental disorders not included in line 6 | | 2 | 1 | | 2 | 5 |
| 8. | Tuberculosis (respiratory) | | | | | 2 | 2 |
| 9. | Tuberculosis (non-respiratory) | | 3 | 2 | | 1 | 6 |
| 10. | Diseases and injuries not specified above | 1 | 16 | | 3 | 1 | 21 |
| 11. | TOTAL | 20 | 75 | 98 | 187 | 148 | 528 |

WELFARE OF THE BLIND

This year saw no changes in staff or amenities for registered blind persons but was, as usual, busy. The work consists of discovering, registering and providing opportunities and amenities for as full and interesting a life as possible for the blind. Much depends on age and other disabilities which combined with blindness can present serious problems. In general however, visiting, teaching, the provision of social activities and wireless, home help, and advice according to individual needs does help very considerably.

To this end 3,165 visits were made to private homes, homes for the elderly and hospitals, and blind persons were accompanied and supported when visiting hospital, opticians, and interviews of various kinds.

Employment remains similar, though a young man and a girl attended industrial rehabilitation at Torquay, and the young man later attended a course of training in light engineering at Letchworth in preparation for a place in open industry, which it is expected will be available soon. Our only home worker, a braille copyist, terminated her employment.

Swansea County Borough has remained a member of the Wales and Monmouthshire Regional Council for the Blind, and a Social Welfare Officer attended their Refresher Course at Llandudno.

Some details of the services follow:-

Home Visiting which is a most important part of the work, and problems can be discovered and often solved through home visits, thus preventing more serious situations.

Reading is a very essential ability, but possibly because so many registered blind persons are elderly, and also because Talking Books are more freely available than in the past, actual reading of embossed type is less popular. In fact the number of members of the National Library for the Blind has again dropped this year to 16.

Social Activities are aimed at getting the blind person out of the house and joining in friendly activity with others. The three Social Clubs are still held once a fortnight, at Toronto Place, Townhill Community Centre, and 3 De La Beche Street. Also the blind employees at Morriston Workshops run their own club, with various activities and outings.

This year Toronto Place had an outing to Saundersfoot, the Town and Townhill Centres combined to go to Aberystwyth, and Townhill had an afternoon Gower run. They all have Christmas Parties of their own.

Swansea and District Friends of the Blind arranged a day's outing to Barry for the unemployed blind and one to Tenby for the Workshop employees. They also gave a Christmas Party at the Patti Pavilion, and Easter and Autumn parties at 3 De La Beche Street.

Holidays.

Three blind persons had a holiday free of charge to them at the Glynn Vivian Home for the Blind at Mumbles, and five at the Rest for the Blind, Southerndown - renamed the Ethel Rawden Home for the Blind in recognition of the many years work given by the Warden there. Six blind people had grants towards railway fares for holidays.

Wireless Sets for the Blind. 16 new sets were provided by the Wireless for the Blind Fund; the repair of sets is paid for by the Swansea and District Friends of the Blind. So far as is known, no blind person is without a radio set, or Rediffusion, for which a reduced rental is arranged, through the Wireless for the Blind Fund.

Christmas and Easter Gifts, the first of £5, and the second of £2, were again paid by the Swansea and District Friends of the Blind to the list supplied by my Department.

Examinations by Ophthalmic Surgeon. Examinations by the Ophthalmic Surgeon to ascertain if persons were eligible for registration as blind or partially sighted numbered 84. In some cases treatment has also resulted, and a person's eyesight has been helped.

Apparatus for the Blind is freely obtainable, paid for by the Swansea and District Friends of the Blind, and the provision of a watch, clock, white stick etc., does help very considerably.

Chiropody. Our registered blind persons have this quite free of charge, as the Swansea and District Friends of the Blind pay the nominal fee of 2/6d. on behalf of each blind patient, and there is no doubt that this is a valuable and much appreciated service.

Organisations. Blind Welfare would be difficult, if not impossible, to carry out without the help and co-operation of various organisations, including the national ones, such as the Ministry of Labour, Ministry of Social Security, Royal National Institute for the Blind, National Library for the Blind, Women's Royal Voluntary Service, and local ones such as the Swansea and District Friends of the Blind and our own health and welfare services, Home Help, District Nursing and Health Visiting, and such help is recognised and appreciated.

BLIND PERSONS

Registration

The number of persons registered as blind during 1968 was 51. 2 persons left the area, 2 entered the area, 1 person was decertified on improvement of vision, and there were 30 deaths, leaving the total number on the blind register at 31st December 1968 as 322, 20 more than in 1967. This is the first time for at least 10 years that the number on the register has not shown a steady decline each year, from 31st December 1958, when the number was 384, until 1967 when the number was 302.

Table I - Age periods of registered blind persons

| | 0 | 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5-10 | 11-15 | 16-20 | 21-29 | 30-39 | 40-49 | 50-59 | 60-64 | 65-69 | 70-79 | 80-84 | 85-89 | 90 and over | TOTAL |
|-------|---|---|---|---|---|------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------------|-------|
| M | | | | | | 1 | | 4 | 1 | 5 | 4 | 28 | 14 | 14 | 35 | 14 | 12 | 3 | 135 |
| F | | | | | 1 | 3 | | 2 | 2 | 4 | 9 | 16 | 11 | 17 | 48 | 39 | 20 | 15 | 187 |
| TOTAL | | | | | 1 | 4 | | 6 | 3 | 9 | 13 | 44 | 25 | 31 | 83 | 53 | 32 | 18 | 322 |

Table II - Age at onset of blindness

| | 0 | 11 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5-10 | 11-15 | 16-20 | 21-29 | 30-39 | 40-49 | 50-59 | 60-64 | 65-69 | 70-79 | 80-84 | 85-89 | 90 and over | Un-known | TOTAL |
|---|----|----|---|---|---|------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------------|----------|-------|
| M | 7 | 1 | | | | 6 | 1 | 5 | 9 | 10 | 16 | 21 | 9 | 14 | 22 | 10 | 4 | | | 135 |
| F | 20 | | 2 | 1 | 1 | 5 | 2 | 3 | 6 | 6 | 12 | 19 | 11 | 14 | 51 | 19 | 10 | 4 | 1 | 187 |
| | 27 | 1 | 2 | 1 | 1 | 11 | 3 | 8 | 15 | 16 | 28 | 40 | 20 | 28 | 73 | 29 | 14 | 4 | 1 | 322 |

From Table I it will be seen that more than two-thirds of the persons registered as blind are aged 65 and over, and that 18 are 90 or over.

TABLE III - Main Causes and Age at onset of blindness
of persons registered as blind during 1968

| | 16-20 | | 21-29 | | 50-59 | | 60-64 | | 65-69 | | 70-79 | | 80-84 | | 85-89 | | 90 & over | | TOTAL | | GRAND TOTAL |
|---------------------------------------|-------|---|-------|---|-------|---|-------|---|-------|---|-------|----|-------|---|-------|---|-----------|---|-------|----|-------------|
| | M | F | M | F | M | F | M | F | M | F | M | F | M | F | M | F | M | F | M | F | |
| Macula Degeneration | | 1 | | | 1 | | | | 1 | | | | 1 | | 1 | | | | 4 | 4 | 8 |
| Macula Degeneration with other causes | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | 4 | 3 | 7 |
| Glaucoma | | | | | 1 | | | | | | | | | | 1 | | | | 2 | 4 | 6 |
| Glaucoma with other causes | | | | | | | 1 | | 1 | | | | | | | | | | 3 | 3 | 6 |
| Cataract | | | | | | | | | | | 1 | | | | 1 | | | | 2 | 5 | 7 |
| Cataract with other causes | | | | | | | | | 1 | | 1 | | 1 | | | | | | 3 | 1 | 4 |
| Optic Atrophy | | | | | | | | | 1 | | 1 | | | | | | | | 3 | 2 | 5 |
| Haemianopia | | | 1 | | 1 | | | 1 | | | 1 | | | | | | | | | 2 | 2 |
| Retinal Arterial Occlusion | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | 1 | 1 | 2 |
| Choroido Retinal Degeneration | | | | | 1 | | | | | | 1 | | 1 | | | | | | 1 | | 1 |
| Retinal Detachment | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | 1 | 1 |
| Kerato Conjunctivitis Sclera | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | 1 | 1 |
| Diabetic Retinopathy | | | | | | | | | | 1 | | | | | | | | | | 1 | 1 |
| | 1 | | 1 | | 3 | 3 | 1 | 1 | 3 | 1 | 6 | 12 | 7 | 6 | 2 | 3 | 1 | | 23 | 28 | 51 |

An analysis of the education, training and employment of the blind population is given in Tables IV and V.

Table IV

Summary of the occupations of Blind Persons as at 31.12.68.

| | Males | Females | TOTAL |
|---|-------|---------|-------|
| <u>CHILDREN</u> | | | |
| <u>aged 5 - 15 years.</u> | | | |
| <u>Suitable for education at school</u> | | | |
| Attending Special School for the Blind | 1 | 2 | 3 |
| <u>Unsuitable for education at school</u> | | | |
| In hospital for Mentally Subnormal | | 1 | 1 |
| <u>aged 2 - 4 years</u> | | | |
| <u>Suitable for education at school</u> | | | |
| At home | | 1 | 1 |
| TOTAL | 1 | 4 | 5 |
| <u>ADULTS AGED 16 YEARS AND UPWARDS</u> | | | |
| At school aged 16 - 20 | 1 | 1 | 2 |
| Employed in Workshops for the Blind and Remploy | 14 | 5 | 19 |
| Employed in open employment | 6 | 1 | 7 |
| Unemployed but capable and available for work:- | | | |
| Already trained | 4 | | 4 |
| Subject to being trained | 3 | 2 | 5 |
| Not available for work, aged 16 - 59 | | 14 | 14 |
| " " " " " 60 - 64 | | 6 | 6 |
| Not capable of work, aged 16 - 59 | 20 | 10 | 30 |
| " " " " " 60 - 64 | 8 | 5 | 13 |
| Not employed, aged 65 and over | 78 | 139 | 217 |
| TOTAL | 134 | 183 | 317 |
| GRAND TOTAL | 135 | 187 | 322 |
| Number of persons registered under the Disabled Persons (Employment Act) 1944, included in above total. | 25 | 7 | 32 |

TABLE V

Analysis of the Occupations of Employed Persons shown in Table IV

| | Within Workshops for the Blind and Remploy | Others not pastime workers | TOTAL |
|---------------------------------------|--|----------------------------------|-------|
| Basket Makers | 4 | | 4 |
| Brush Makers | 5 | | 5 |
| Factory Operatives | 1 | 1 | 2 |
| Flower Makers and Cap Cutters | 5 | | 5 |
| Mat Makers | 1 | | 1 |
| Physiotherapists | | 2 | 2 |
| Piano Tuners | 1 | | 1 |
| Porters | | 1 | 1 |
| Social Welfare Officers for the Blind | | 1 | 1 |
| Telephone Operators | | 1 | 1 |
| Upholsterers | 2 | | 2 |
| Warehousemen | | 1 | 1 |
| TOTAL ... | 19 | 7 | 26 |

Registration of Partially Sighted Persons

Table 1 - Total Number on Register - Age Groups and Sex as at
31.12.68.

| | Males | Females | TOTAL |
|-------------------|-------|---------|-------|
| Aged 5 - 15 years | 2 | 4 | 6 |
| " 16 - 20 " | - | - | - |
| " 21 - 49 " | 5 | 5 | 10 |
| " 50 - 64 " | 5 | 7 | 12 |
| " 65 and over | 18 | 28 | 46 |
| TOTAL ... | 30 | 44 | 74 |

Table 2 - Main Causes and Age at registration of persons regis-
tered as partially sighted
during 1968

| | 5-15 | | 50-64 | | 65-69 | | 70 & over | | TOTAL | | GRAND TOTAL |
|--------------------------------|------|---|-------|---|-------|---|-----------|---|-------|---|-------------|
| | M | F | M | F | M | F | M | F | M | F | |
| Macoula Degeneration | | | | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 2 | 3 | 5 |
| Cataract | | | 1 | 1 | 1 | | 1 | 1 | 3 | 2 | 5 |
| Glaucoma | | | | | | 1 | | 1 | | 2 | 2 |
| Haemianopia due to head injury | | | | | | | 1 | | 1 | | 1 |
| Congenital cataract | 1 | | | | | | | | 1 | | 1 |
| TOTAL ... | 1 | | 1 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 3 | 3 | 7 | 7 | 14 |

Table 3 - Removals from Register during the year
for reasons set out below

(a) On Admission to Blind Register

| | Males | Females | TOTAL |
|--------------------|-------|---------|-------|
| Aged 16 - 20 years | | 1 | 1 |
| " 50 - 64 " | 2 | 1 | 3 |
| " 65 and over | | 3 | 3 |
| TOTAL ... | 2 | 5 | 7 |

(b) No persons were decertified due to improved visual acuity

Table 4 (i) - Class A - Persons near and prospectively blind
(aged 16 and over)

| | Males | Females | TOTAL |
|---|-------|---------|-------|
| <u>Employed</u> Aged 50 - 64 years | | 1 | 1 |
| <u>Unemployed</u> Not available for or not capable of work | | | |
| Aged 21 - 49 years | | 3 | 3 |
| " 50 - 64 " | 1 | 2 | 3 |
| " 65 and over | 3 | 11 | 14 |
| TOTAL ... | 4 | 17 | 21 |

Table 4 (ii) - Class B - Persons mainly industrially handicapped (aged 16 and over).

| | Males | Females | TOTAL |
|---|-------|---------|-------|
| <u>Employed</u> Aged 21 - 49 years | 3 | 1 | 4 |
| " 50 - 64 " | 1 | | 1 |
| <u>Unemployed</u> i) Available for and capable of work | | | |
| Aged 21 - 49 years | 1 | | 1 |
| ii) Not available for or not capable of work | | | |
| Aged 50 - 64 years | | 2 | 2 |
| " 65 and over | 5 | 5 | 10 |
| TOTAL ... | 10 | 8 | 18 |

Table 4 (iii) - Class C - Persons requiring observation
only (aged 16 and over)

| | Males | Females | TOTAL |
|--------------------|-------|---------|-------|
| Aged 21 - 49 years | 1 | 1 | 2 |
| " 50 - 64 " | 3 | 2 | 5 |
| " 65 and over | 10 | 12 | 22 |
| TOTAL ... | 14 | 15 | 29 |

Table 4 (iv) - Class D - Children aged 5 and under 16
years

| | Males | Females | TOTAL |
|---|-------|---------|-------|
| <u>Suitable for education at school</u> | | | |
| Attending Special School | 1 | 1 | 2 |
| " other schools | 1 | 2 | 3 |
| <u>Unsuitable for education at school</u> | | | |
| Attending Nursery School for Spastics | | 1 | 1 |
| TOTAL ... | 2 | 4 | 6 |

Table 5 - Persons registered as disabled under the Disabled
Persons (Employment) Act, 1944

| | Males | Females | TOTAL |
|--|-------|---------|-------|
| | 6 | 2 | 8 |

SECTION VIII

MISCELLANEOUS

Daily Minders and Registered Nurseries

At the end of the year, 8 nurseries providing places for 195 children were registered in accordance with the Nurseries and Child Minders Regulations Act, 1948, and 9 child minders registered for looking after 73 children.

Occupational Health

During the year, 198 persons were medically examined by our medical staff prior to entry into the Authority's Superannuation Scheme, and 71 for other authorities including the West Glamorgan Water Board.

The results were as follows:-

| | For Swansea Local Authority | For Other Authorities |
|--|--------------------------------|--------------------------|
| Category 1 - First Class Life | 98 | 28 |
| 2 - Fit for appointment, and no undue risk to fund | 95 | 40 |
| 3 - Decision deferred | 1 | 2 |
| 4 - Unfit | 4 | 1 |
| TOTAL ... | 198 | 71 |

Water Duty Personnel - Water Board

As an essential precaution against the employment of carriers of oases of enteric or other intestinal diseases on water supply work, all new employees such as labourers, reservoir attendants etc., are first subjected to laboratory tests of urine, faeces and blood specimens. 118 such men were tested in 1968 and all were passed as SAFE for such employment. A further 22 men already in the Department were examined (faecal specimens only) and were found fit to resume duties after illness.

Other Staff Medical Examinations

A 1966 decision of Council ruled that all temporary officers and servants should be medically examined at the expiration of 6 months continuous service as to fitness for entry into the sick pay scheme. Subsequently this was amended so that certain employees such as Home Help, School Meals staff etc., who are examined at the commencement of their service need not be examined again after 6 months service.

During 1968, examinations in this category were as follows:-

| | <u>Average Risk</u> | <u>Above Aver- age Risk</u> | <u>Total</u> |
|--|-------------------------|---------------------------------|--------------|
| For School Meals Service & other Education Domestic Staff | 174 | 3 | 177 |
| Water Board | 35 | 5 | 40 |
| Other Departments | <u>390</u> | <u>39</u> | <u>429</u> |
| | <u>599</u> | <u>47</u> | <u>646</u> |

Other Examinations

15 School Crossing Patrol candidates were medically examined. 14 were found to be fit for appointment and 1 unfit.

Sickness Pay Scheme. 191 consultants' examinations were arranged by the department during the year in connection with applications for extension of sick pay entitlement.

ANNUAL REPORT OF THE CHIEF PUBLIC HEALTH INSPECTOR FOR THE YEAR 1968.

H O U S I N G

INSPECTIONS

| | |
|--|-------|
| Total No. of houses inspected and recorded | 3,658 |
| Total No. of re-inspections of recorded houses | 4,634 |
| Premises other than houses inspected for nuisances | 450 |
| Owners or contractors interviewed | 966 |
| Applications for Corporation houses | 55 |
| Common Lodging houses - day | 2 |
| Mortgage Applications - housing repairs and Rent Act | 121 |
| Improvement Grants - housing repairs and Rent Act | 464 |
| Visits re: Local Land Charges Registry | 2,790 |
| Offices, Shops & Railway Premises Act, 1963 | 3,077 |
| Water Courses | 167 |
| Water Supplies | 64 |

NUISANCES ABATED - HOUSES

| | |
|--|-----|
| Walls repaired | 74 |
| Outside plastering repaired | 73 |
| Inside plastering repaired | 111 |
| Damp-proof courses inserted | 2 |
| Floors renewed or repaired | 62 |
| Floors ventilated | 8 |
| Roofs renewed or repaired | 189 |
| Shutes, downpipes or gutters renewed or repaired | 167 |
| Chimneys repaired | 39 |
| Ceilings repaired | 57 |
| Doors and frames repaired | 46 |
| Lighting and ventilation of rooms improved | 2 |
| Window sashes or frames renewed or repaired | 96 |
| Window cords renewed | 88 |
| Staircases repaired | 6 |
| Grates or ovens repaired or renewed | 14 |
| Food stores provided or improved | 1 |
| Outbuildings repaired | 8 |
| Obstructive outbuildings demolished | 1 |
| Walls or ceilings cleansed and redecorated | 8 |
| Rooms treated for vermin | 7 |
| Yard paving relaid or repaired | 25 |
| Nuisances from animals abated | 2 |
| Accumulations removed | 76 |
| Water taps or pipes repaired | 6 |
| Misc. repairs and nuisances | 61 |

N O T I C E S

| Public Health Act, 1936. | | |
|--------------------------|--------|----------|
| Type | Served | Complied |
| Informal | 559 | 296 |
| Statutory | 181 | 107 |

D R A I N A G E

INSPECTIONS

| | | |
|----------------------------|-----------------------------|-----|
| <u>Visits re: drainage</u> | - Sewers | 156 |
| | - Drains | 863 |
| | - Public Urinals | 71 |
| | - Cesspools | 72 |
| | - Drains tested - smoke | 105 |
| | - Drains tested - chemicals | 190 |

NUISANCES ABATED - DRAINAGE

| | |
|--|-----|
| New drains constructed | 56 |
| Drains relaid | 17 |
| Drains repaired | 63 |
| Drains cleansed | 181 |
| Inspection or intercepting chambers provided or repaired | 18 |
| Soil pipes or ventilating shafts fixed or repaired | 13 |
| Gullies fixed | 21 |
| Waste pipes repaired | 7 |
| Bath wastes trapped or repaired | 2 |
| Lavatory basins trapped or waste pipes repaired | 7 |

WATER CLOSETS

| | |
|-----------------------------------|----|
| Water closets reconstructed | 5 |
| Additional water closets provided | 16 |
| Lighting and ventilation improved | 1 |
| New pans and traps fixed | 44 |
| W.C.'s cleansed | 13 |
| Flushing apparatus provided | 40 |
| Flushing apparatus repaired | 32 |
| Miscellaneous repairs | 13 |

CESSPOOLS

| | |
|--|---|
| Abolished and house connected to sewer | 1 |
|--|---|

H O U S I N G

During the year 1968 a total of 244 houses were demolished and one partly closed.

| | | |
|----------------------------|-----|------------|
| Compulsory Purchase Orders | ... | 138 |
| Clearance Orders | ... | 35 |
| Individual Unfit Houses | ... | 39 |
| Prefabricated Houses | ... | 32 |
| Partly closed properties | ... | 1 |
| TOTAL | ... | <u>245</u> |

CHEMICAL WATER SAMPLES TAKEN

| | |
|----------------|----|
| Satisfactory | 12 |
| Unsatisfactory | - |

ICE CREAM (CHEMICAL)

| | |
|----------------|----|
| Samples taken | 15 |
| Satisfactory | 15 |
| Unsatisfactory | - |

M I S C E L L A N E O U S

INSPECTIONS

| | |
|----------------------------|-----|
| Cinemas and Theatres | 52 |
| Public Houses and Clubs | 415 |
| Caravans | 209 |
| Gypsies | 12 |
| Schools | 222 |
| Swimming baths | 25 |
| Tips | 52 |
| Accumulations | 442 |
| Back lanes | 84 |
| Rat Infestation | 509 |
| Noise Abatement Act 1960 | 68 |
| Slum Clearance | 178 |
| Smoke or grit observations | 956 |
| Offices | 17 |
| Visits not classified | 258 |
| Offensive smells | 5 |
| Pet Animal Shops | 10 |

MERCHANDISE MARKS ACT 1926.

| | |
|--------|----|
| Visits | 31 |
|--------|----|

PHARMACY AND POISONS ACT

| | |
|--------|----|
| Visits | 37 |
|--------|----|

PLANS EXAMINED

| | |
|----------------|-----|
| Satisfactory | 988 |
| Unsatisfactory | 116 |

COMPLAINTS TO:-

| | |
|------------------|----|
| Water Engineer | 76 |
| Borough Engineer | 84 |

INFECTIOUS DISEASES

| | |
|---------------------|-----|
| Visits and revisits | 854 |
|---------------------|-----|

GASSINGS, SPRAYINGS ETC.,

| | |
|-------------------|-------|
| Rooms disinfected | 301 |
| Rooms sprayed | 1,376 |

RODENT CONTROL

| | |
|---------------|--------|
| No. of Visits | 5,408 |
| Baits laid | 28,944 |

FRIED FISH SHOPS - NUISANCES ABATED

| | |
|--|---|
| Cleansing carried out | 4 |
| Storage accommodation provided or improved | 2 |
| Drainage improved | 1 |
| Ashbins provided | 1 |
| Accumulations removed | 1 |
| Other repairs | 1 |

FOOD HYGIENE (GENERAL REGULATIONS, 1960)

| Type | Served | Complied |
|----------|--------|----------|
| Informal | 200 | 138 |

FOOD AND DRUGS ACT, 1955

| | |
|-----------------------|-----|
| Samples taken - Milks | 349 |
| - Solids | 198 |
| - Pesticide Residue | 5 |

FOOD AND DRUGS RESULTS

| | |
|----------------|-----|
| Satisfactory | 525 |
| Unsatisfactory | 42 |

BACTERIOLOGICAL SAMPLES TAKEN

| | |
|----------------|-----|
| Satisfactory | 119 |
| Unsatisfactory | 9 |

PHOSPHATASE TEST (MILK)

| | |
|----------------|-----|
| Satisfactory | 129 |
| Unsatisfactory | 1 |

METHYLENE BLUE TEST

| | |
|----------------|-----|
| Satisfactory | 117 |
| Unsatisfactory | 14 |

T.B. SAMPLES

| | |
|----------|-----|
| Positive | Nil |
| Negative | 24 |

TURBIDITY TEST

| | |
|----------------|-----|
| Satisfactory | 38 |
| Unsatisfactory | Nil |

WATER SAMPLES

| | |
|-------------------------------------|----|
| Bacteriological Water samples taken | 64 |
| Satisfactory | 58 |
| Unsatisfactory | 6 |

FOOD AND DRUGS ACT, 1955.

INSPECTIONS

| | |
|---------------------------------------|-------|
| Dairies and milkshops | 103 |
| Cowsheds | 2 |
| Milk purveyors | 33 |
| Ice-cream premises and barrows | 111 |
| Restaurants and food preparing places | 590 |
| Butchers | 320 |
| Wholesale meat shops and stores | 428 |
| Butchers food preparing places | 87 |
| Other registered food premises | 45 |
| Fishmongers, wholesale and retail | 113 |
| Markets | 211 |
| Food Stalls | 171 |
| Hospitals and Institutions re: food | 17 |
| Provision shops and stores | 1,358 |
| Greengrocers and fishmongers | 86 |
| Food vehicles | 245 |
| Railway Stations re: food | 33 |
| Fried fish shops | 98 |
| Slaughterhouses | 827 |
| Offensive trades | 24 |
| Complaints re: food | 92 |
| Refreshment House Licences | 18 |

ICE-CREAM PREMISES

| | |
|--------------------------|----|
| Water supply provided | 4 |
| Washing-up sink provided | 5 |
| Premises improved | 21 |
| Ashbins provided | 1 |
| Accumulations removed | 1 |

FOOD VEHICLES - NUISANCES ABATED

| | |
|---|----|
| Warnings regarding general cleanliness of vehicles, person or coverings | 23 |
|---|----|

FOOD SHOPS, KITCHENS, ETC., - NUISANCES ABATED

| | |
|---|----|
| Washing-up sinks fixed | 6 |
| Accumulations removed | 35 |
| Cleanliness improved | 82 |
| Storage arrangements improved | 47 |
| Lighting or ventilation improved | 8 |
| Ashbins provided | 14 |
| Other repairs | 32 |
| Impervious floors and yards laid | 3 |
| Floors and yards repaired | 22 |
| Walls repaired | 24 |
| Boilers, and chimney stacks repaired and improved | 4 |
| Roofs, chutes and downpipes repaired | 4 |
| Drains cleansed | 12 |
| Drains relaid or repaired | 10 |
| New drains laid | 7 |
| New gully traps fixed | 3 |
| W.C. accommodation provided or improved | 26 |
| Washing facilities provided and improved | 6 |
| Other sources of contamination removed | 2 |

UN SOUND FOOD SURRENDERED AND DESTROYED

| No. of Containers | Commodity | Tons | Cwts | Qtrs | Lbs |
|-------------------|--------------------|------|------|------|-----|
| 1,760 | Meat | 3 | 12 | - | 6 |
| 2,266 | Fruit | 3 | 4 | 2 | 16 |
| 1,537 | Vegetables | 1 | 14 | .1 | 9 |
| | Poultry | - | 6 | - | 2 |
| | Bacon & Ham | - | 12 | 3 | 7 |
| | Miscellaneous | - | 15 | 2 | 7 |
| | Fresh Veg. | 1 | 1 | 1 | - |
| | Misc. Frozen Foods | 1 | 14 | 1 | 18 |
| | Fresh Fish | - | 18 | - | 8 |
| | Fresh Meat | 1 | 6 | 3 | 17 |

POULTRY INSPECTION

| | | |
|---|-----|---|
| No. of poultry processing premises within the district | ... | 2 |
| No. of visits to these premises | ... | 45 |
| Total No. of birds processed during the year | ... | 35,160 |
| Types of birds processed :- | | |
| e.g. turkeys, ducks, hens, broilers capons etc., | ... | Hens and Roosters |
| Percentage of birds rejected as unfit for human consumption | ... | Less than 1%. |
| Weight of poultry condemned as unfit for human consumption | ... | 1,680 lbs. |
| Comments on poultry processing establishments | ... | One premises is used exclusively for Kosher killing and is non-mechanical, the other premises are mechanised. |

SWANSEA ABATTOIR

Carcases and Offal inspected and condemned in Whole or in Part

| | Description | Cattle excluding Cows | Cows | Calves | Sheep and lambs | Pigs | Tons | Cwt | Qtrs | lbs |
|--|---|--------------------------|------|--------|--------------------|-------|------|-----|------|-----|
| ALL DISEASES EXCEPT T.B. AND CYSTICERCOSIS | No. Killed | 800 | 157 | 122 | 4,278 | 2,060 | - | - | - | - |
| | Whole Carcasses condemned | - | 2 | - | 5 | 1 | - | 6 | - | 85 |
| | Carcasses of which some part or organ was condemned | - | 90 | - | 65 | 26 | - | 4 | 3 | 3 |
| OFFAL | Livers and part livers | - | 318 | - | 636 | 150 | - | - | - | - |
| | Heads | - | 8 | - | - | 10 | - | - | - | - |
| | Lungs | - | 85 | - | 160 | 58 | 3 | 7 | 1 | 18. |
| | Tripes | - | 10 | - | 5 | 3 | - | - | - | - |
| | Intestines | - | 11 | - | 4 | 2 | - | - | - | - |
| | | TOTAL ... 3 18 1 18 | | | | | | | | |

PRIVATE ABATTOIR

Carcases and Offal inspected and condemned in Whole or in Part

| | Description | Cattle excluding Cows | Cows | Calves | Sheep and Lambs | Pigs | Tons | Cwts | Qtrs | Lbs |
|--|--|--------------------------|------|--------|--------------------|-------|------|------|------|-----|
| ALL DISEASES EXCEPT F.B. & CYSTICERCOSIS | No. Killed | 1,296 | 500 | 102 | 15,309 | 4,466 | - | - | - | - |
| | Whole Carcases condemned | 2 | 16 | 2 | 75 | 11 | 4 | 6 | 2 | 24 |
| | Carcases of which some part or organ was condemned | 29 | 34 | - | 94 | 29 | 1 | 4 | 1 | 10 |
| F.B. ONLY | Carcases of which some part or organ was condemned | - | - | - | 1 | 24 | - | 2 | - | 20 |
| OFFAL | Livers and part livers | 245 | 318 | - | 1,970 | 508 | | | | |
| | Heads | 1 | 20 | 1 | 193 | 28 | | | | |
| | Lungs | 79 | 126 | - | 904 | 138 | 8 | 3 | 1 | 4 |
| | Tripes | - | 19 | - | 63 | 37 | | | | |
| | Intestines | - | 17 | - | 56 | 37 | | | | |
| TOTAL ... | | | | | | | 13 | 16 | 2 | 2 |

FOOD AND DRUGS ACT 1955 - SECTION 8.

| Date | Offences | Fines | Costs |
|------------|---|------------|------------|
| 8. 1. 68. | Mould in loaf of bread | £10.0s.0d. | £5. 5s.0d. |
| 8. 1. 68. | Mould in loaf of bread | £10.0s.0d. | - |
| 4. 1. 68. | Cockroach in iced cake | £50.0s.0d. | £5. 5s.0d. |
| 26. 9. 68. | Sliced loaf with green mould | £15.0s.0d. | £5. 5s.0d. |
| 26. 9. 68. | Deposit of sand & metal bottle cap in milk bottle | £15.0s.0d. | £5. 5s.0d. |
| 19.12. 68. | Chocolate Rolls with mould | £15.0s.0d. | £5. 5s.0d. |
| 27. 8. 68. | Maggot in sausage | £5.0s.0d. | £5. 0s.0d. |
| 7.10. 68. | Hank of red cotton in chocolate roll | £25.0s.0d. | £5. 0s.0d. |
| 29.11.68. | Mould in sausage | £5.0s.0d. | £5. 0s.0d. |

FOOD AND DRUGS ACT 1955 (FOOD HYGIENE REGULATIONS.

| Date | Offences | Fines | Costs |
|------------|---|-------------|-----------|
| 8. 1. 68. | Unhygienic food vehicle | £20.0s.0d. | - |
| 4. 1. 68. | Dirty Bakeries | £50.0s.0d. | - |
| 19.12. 68. | Transporting meat in unsuitable vehicle and unclean vehicle | £20.0s.0d. | £3.3s.0d. |
| 9. 5. 68. | Dirty Preparation room and kitchen of cafe | £110.0s.0d. | £5.5s.0d. |
| 7. 3. 68. | Dirty Bakehouse | £35.0s.0d. | £5.5s.0d. |

LEGAL PROCEEDINGS

Public Health Act 1936 - Section 93.

| Date | Offences | Fines | Costs | Result |
|------------|---|------------|--------|-----------------------------------|
| 4. 1. 68. | Nuisance at 32 Jersey Road | - | 6s.6d. | Order made for 28 days |
| 4. 7. 68. | Nuisance at 51 Aberdyberthi Street. Failure to comply. | £25.0s.0d. | - | - |
| 18. 7. 68. | Nuisance at 2 Promenade | - | - | Order made for 28 days |
| 2. 8. 68. | Nuisance at 48 Bryn Road | - | - | Nuisance not proved |
| 18. 9. 68. | Nuisance at 10 Cromwell Street | - | - | Case withdrawn. |
| 7.10. 68. | 4 Promenade | - | - | Case withdrawn. |
| 11.10. 68. | 4 Eaton Crescent | - | - | Case withdrawn. |
| 15.10. 68. | 86 Gomer Road | - | - | Case withdrawn. |
| 18. 4. 68. | 51 Aberdyberthi Street | £5.0s.0d. | - | Nuisance Order. |
| 9. 5. 68. | 51 Aberdyberthi Street | £5.0s.0d. | - | Non compliance of Nuisance Order. |
| 4. 1. 68. | 32 Jersey Road | - | 6s.6d. | Order made for 28 days. |
| 10.10. 68. | 32 Jersey Road | - | - | Case withdrawn. |

LEGAL PROCEEDINGS.

Offices, Shops and Railways Premises Act, 1963.

| Date | Offence | Fine | Costs |
|----------|-------------------------------------|------------|-----------|
| 23.5.68. | Lack of suitable heating facilities | £10.0s.0d. | £5.5s.0d. |

FOOD AND DRUGS ACT, 1955.
MILK AND DAIRIES (GENERAL) REGULATIONS, 1959.
THE MILK (SPECIAL DESIGNATIONS) REGULATIONS, 1963.
THE MILK (SPECIAL DESIGNATIONS) (AMENDMENT) REGULATIONS 1965.

The following tables show a comparison in relation to registered Distributors and Dairies and Licensed Dealers, under the above regulations for the years 1964, 1965, 1966, 1967, and 1968.

| | 1964 | 1965 | 1966 | 1967 | 1968 |
|--------------------|------|------|------|------|------|
| No. of Dairymen | 51 | 29 | 31 | 35 | 40 |
| No. of Farmers | 12 | 9 | 9 | 4 | 4 |
| No. of Shopkeepers | 151 | 101 | 105 | 118 | 120 |
| Total ... | 214 | 139 | 145 | 157 | 164 |

REGISTERED DAIRIES.

There are 40 registered Dairies in the Borough with 120 Milk Shops. Regular inspections are made of these premises to maintain a high standard.

Farm producers are still controlled by the Ministry of Agriculture, Fisheries and Food.

| | 1964 | 1965 | 1966 | 1967 | 1968 |
|---|------|------|------|------|------|
| No. of visits to Dairies and Milk Shops and interviews with Purveyors | 370 | 390 | 308 | 239 | 138 |
| No. of Informal Notices and verbal intimation given | 8 | 7 | 5 | 6 | 5 |
| No. complied with | 8 | 7 | 5 | 6 | 5 |

PROCESSING ESTABLISHMENTS

| | 1965 | 1966 | 1967 | 1968 |
|---|------|------|------|------|
| No. of Licensed Pasteurising Establishments | 4 | 4 | 4 | 4 |
| No. of Licensed Sterilising Establishments | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 |

COMPARISONS OF MILK SAMPLES FOR THE YEARS 1966, 1967 AND 1968.

| | 1966 | 1967 | 1968 |
|---------------------------------|------|------|------|
| No. of Pasteurised Milk Samples | 117 | 137 | 130 |
| No. of Untreated (Farm Bottled) | 2 | - | 1 |
| No. of Sterilized Milk Samples | 40 | 31 | 38 |
| Total ... | 159 | 168 | 169 |

TABLE OF MILK SAMPLES TAKEN 1968.

| | No. Taken | | No. Samples Taken. | | | | Satisfactory. | | | Unsatisfactory | |
|-------------|-----------|------|--------------------|-------|------|-------|---------------|------|-------|----------------|-------|
| | 1968 | M.B. | Phos. | Turb. | M.B. | Phos. | Turb. | M.B. | Phos. | M.B. | Phos. |
| Pasteurised | 130 | 130 | 130 | - | 116 | 129 | - | 14 | 1 | | |
| Untreated | 1 | 1 | - | - | 1 | - | - | - | - | | |
| Sterilized | 38 | - | - | 38 | - | - | 38 | - | - | | |
| Total ... | 169 | 131 | 130 | 38 | 117 | 129 | 38 | 14 | 1 | | |

The Regulations provide for the following tests to be carried out on designated Milks :-

| | | |
|--------------------|---|-------------------------|
| Pasteurised | - | Phosphatase & Methylene |
| Untreated | - | Methylene Blue Test |
| Sterilized | - | Turbidity Test |
| Ultra Heat Treated | - | The Colony Count Test |

OBSERVATIONS

It will be noted that the standard of milk which is being retailed in the Borough continues to be very high and reflects great credit upon those engaged in the industry. Samples from supplies of school milk were 6 and all proved satisfactory.

GUINEA PIG INOCULATIONS

24 guinea pig inoculations were made during the year and at post mortem there was no evidence of tuberculosis.

ANTIBIOTICS AND BRUCELLOSIS IN MILK IN GREAT BRITAIN

During the year milk samples were again taken for the presence of Brucella Abortus and Penicillin.

| | Brucellosis Test | Penicillin |
|----------------|------------------|------------|
| Samples Taken | 119 | 223 |
| Satisfactory | 99 | 223 |
| Unsatisfactory | 20 | Nil |

The 20 unsatisfactory ring test samples for Brucellosis were subjected to Guinea Pig Tests. These were subsequently proved to be negative.

W A T E R

Bacteriological Samples of Water

During the year 64 samples of water were taken and the following table indicates that 58 samples were very satisfactory and that 6 samples were unsatisfactory or below standard.

| | No. Taken | Satisfactory | Unsatisfactory |
|------------------|--------------|--------------|----------------|
| Public Supplies | 62 | 58 | 4 |
| Springs or wells | 2 | - | 2 |
| Total ... | 64 | 58 | 6 |

The 4 unsatisfactory samples from the public supplies were taken at points before the water was treated by the Water Board. Corresponding samples were taken after treatment by the Water Board and the resultant tests proved to be satisfactory.

The 2 unsatisfactory samples taken from springs or wells were dealt with by the Department, in advising users of the necessary precautions.

Of the 62 samples taken from public supplies, the following is a list of the individual sources of supply.

| | Samples Taken | Unsatisfactory |
|-------------------------|---------------|----------------|
| Morrison | 2 | - |
| Clase | 2 | - |
| Penlan | 3 | - |
| Cockett | 26 | 4 |
| Newton | 4 | - |
| Clyne | 1 | - |
| Cwmdonkin | 7 | - |
| Townhill | 2 | - |
| Tir John | 2 | - |
| Grenfell Park | 4 | - |
| Cray Reservoir (Direct) | 9 | - |
| Total ... | 62 | 4 |

Regular samples were taken at the various schools within the Borough and in every case were found to be satisfactory.

Chemical Analysis of Water

11 samples were taken for chemical analysis at the under-mentioned places :-

| | | |
|-----------------|-----|---|
| Newton Supply | ... | - |
| Cwmdonkin | ... | 1 |
| Morrison Mixed | ... | 1 |
| Clyne | ... | - |
| Clase Reservoir | ... | - |
| Penlan | ... | - |
| Cockett | ... | 5 |
| Grenfell Park | ... | 1 |
| Swimming Baths | ... | 5 |

Total .. 11

Residual Chlorine Tests

These tests were carried out regularly in conjunction with bacteriological samples and all cases were highly satisfactory.

Regular tests have been carried out at the Municipal Baths regarding the amount of residual chlorine in the water. It is gratifying to note that break-point chlorination is still operating very satisfactorily at these Baths.

Plumbo- Solvent Action

It is gratifying to report that no plumbo-solvency occurred within the Borough.

Swimming Baths

There are two swimming baths for the use of the general public and also three for the use of schools, situated at Bishop Gore Grammar School, at Mynyddbach Comprehensive School, and Cefn Hengoed School. One is also situated at Swansea University.

The water for all the above baths is derived from the mains supply. The baths are fully equipped for the filtration and chlorination as a continuous flow process which, therefore, obviates the necessity of frequent changing of the water. Periodic checks have been observed for the break-point chlorination and P.H. readings in order to maintain a satisfactory sterilization, alkalinity and acidity standard within the region of 7.5 to 8.

At the Municipal Swimming Baths break-point chlorination was resorted to in order to maintain the free available chloride between 1.5 and 1.8. The Department has kept close observations on these readings, and the method was found to be very satisfactory.

Bacteriological Examination

39 waters of the baths were sampled and reports indicated that 31 were satisfactory and 8 unsatisfactory. The 8 unsatisfactory samples were repeated after overhaul of sterilization plant, and were found to be satisfactory.

Chemical Examination

12 samples were submitted to the Public Analyst and were found to be satisfactory.

FACTORIES ACT, 1961

This table is enclosed by a request of the Secretary of State for Employment and Productivity to indicate to Medical Officers of Health the prescribed particulars which are required by Section 153(1) of the Factories Act 1961, to be furnished in their Annual Reports with respect to matters under Parts 1 and VIII of that Act which are administered by the District Council. This table, which is not intended to supersede the fuller statement which is desirable in the text of the Report, should be attached as an annex to the Report.

ANNUAL REPORT OF THE MEDICAL OFFICE OF HEALTH
IN RESPECT OF THE YEAR 1968 FOR THE
COUNTY BOROUGH OF SWANSEA IN THE COUNTY OF GLAMORGAN

Prescribed Particulars on the Administration
of the Factories Act, 1961.

PART 1 OF THE ACT.

1 - INSPECTIONS for purposes of provisions as to health (including inspections made by Public Health Inspectors).

| Premises (1) | Number on Register (2) | Number of | | |
|---|---------------------------------|--------------------|---------------------------|--------------------------------|
| | | Inspections (3) | Written notices (4) | Occupiers prosecuted (5) |
| (i) Factories in which Sections 1,2,3,4 and 6 are to be enforced by Local Authorities. | 35 | 55 | - | - |
| (ii) Factories not included in (i) in which Section 7 is enforced by the Local Authority. | 543 | 503 | 40 | - |
| (iii) Other Premises in which Section 7 is enforced by the Local Authority (excluding out-workers' premises). | - | - | - | - |
| TOTAL ... | 578 | 558 | 40 | - |

2 - Cases in which DEFECTS were found
 (If defects are discovered at the premises on two, three or more separate occasions they should be reckoned at two, three or more "cases")

| Particulars (1) | Number of cases in which defects were found | | | | Number of cases in which prosecutions were instituted (6) |
|--|---|---------------------|--------------------------|---------------------------|--|
| | Found (2) | Remedied (3) | Referred | | |
| | | | To H.M. Inspector (4) | By H.M. Inspector (5). | |
| Want of cleanliness (S.1) | 12 | 7 | - | 1 | - |
| Overcrowding (S.2) | - | - | - | - | - |
| Unreasonable temperature (S.3) | - | - | - | - | - |
| Inadequate ventilation (S.4) | 5 | 5 | - | 5 | - |
| Ineffective drainage of floors (S.6) | - | - | - | - | - |
| Sanitary Conveniences (S.7) | | | | | |
| (a) Insufficient | 1 | - | - | 1 | - |
| (b) Unsuitable or defective | 22 | 4 | - | - | - |
| (c) Not separate for sexes | 1 | - | - | 1 | - |
| Other offences against the Act (not including offences relating to Outwork.) | - | - | - | - | - |
| TOTAL ... | 41 | 16 | - | 8 | - |

OFFICES, SHOPS AND RAILWAY PREMISES ACT, 1963.

ANNUAL REPORT FOR THE YEAR ENDING 31ST DECEMBER, 1968.

A total of 2,018 premises were registered under the above Act in the County Borough of Swansea at the end of 1968 covering 16,427 Male and Female employees.

One hundred and seventy premises were newly registered against 171 registrations being deleted.

The number of visits made to registered premises totalled 2,874 for the year. All premises in the Borough have received at least one full general inspection since the commencement of the Act. All newly registered premises receive a general inspection as soon as possible after receipt of Form O.S.R. 1.

A total of 445 general inspections were made in the year, 22% of the total number of registrations. One hundred and seventy of these general inspections were carried out on the new registration, whilst 275 premises received their second general inspection.

A total of 862 contraventions to the Act was noted and the occupiers informed, in the same period 401 contraventions were abated.

Analysis of Contraventions.

| Section | Number of Contraventions | | |
|---------|------------------------------------|-----|-----|
| 4 | Cleanliness | ... | 51 |
| 5 | Overcrowding | ... | 1 |
| 6 | Temperature | ... | 138 |
| 7 | Ventilation | ... | 68 |
| 8 | Lighting | ... | 54 |
| 9 | Sanitary Conveniences | ... | 46 |
| 10 | Washing Facilities | ... | 86 |
| 11 | Supply of Drinking Water | ... | 2 |
| 12 | Clothing Accommodation | ... | 1 |
| 13 | Seating Facilities | ... | 1 |
| 15 | Eating Facilities | ... | 1 |
| 16 | Floors, Passages & Stairs | ... | 86 |
| 17 | Fencing exposed parts machinery | ... | 30 |
| 24 | First Aid | ... | 93 |
| 50 | Information to employees | ... | 186 |
| | Other matters | ... | 18 |
| TOTAL | | | 862 |

The greatest number of contraventions were under Section 50 of the Act, in which employers failed to give their employees information regarding their entitlements and conditions of work under this Act.

Ninety-eight of the hundred accidents were investigated as to cause, and advice was given on the prevention of such further accidents to employers and employees.

Of the hundred reported accidents, twenty-two were of young persons under the age of eighteen. There were no fatalities in the year. Falls of persons from staircases and ladders constituted 38% of the total accidents as against a 50% figure for the previous year.

Reported Accidents

| Workplace | Reported | Formal Warning | Informal Warning | No Action |
|--|----------|----------------|------------------|-----------|
| Offices | 8 | - | 7 | 1 |
| Retail Shops | 58 | 12 | 28 | 18 |
| Wholesale Shops Warehouses | 13 | 2 | 9 | 2 |
| Catering Establishments open to the public canteens | 20 | 5 | 9 | 6 |
| Fuel Storage Depot | 1 | - | - | 1 |
| TOTAL ... | 100 | 19 | 53 | 28 |

Analysis of Reported Accidents

| | Offices | Retail Shops | Wholesale Warehouses | Catering establishments open to public canteens | Fuel Storage Depots | TOTAL |
|--|---------|--------------|----------------------|---|---------------------|-------|
| Machinery | - | 2 | - | 4 | - | 6 |
| Transport | - | 1 | - | - | 1 | 2 |
| Falls of persons | 5 | 21 | 5 | 7 | - | 38 |
| Stepping on or striking against object or person | - | 5 | 1 | - | - | 6 |
| Handling goods | 1 | 14 | 5 | 2 | - | 22 |
| Struck by falling object | 1 | 8 | 1 | 1 | - | 11 |
| Fires and explosions | - | - | 1 | - | - | 1 |
| Electricity | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| Use of hand tools | - | 3 | - | 3 | - | 6 |
| Not otherwise specified | 1 | 4 | - | 3 | - | 8 |
| TOTAL ... | 8 | 58 | 13 | 20 | 1 | 100 |

One hundred and thirty-eight contraventions were found under Section 6, dealing with temperature. The lack of a reasonable temperature which is a minimum of 16°C after the first hour, in registered premises, is a great problem. Food shops are the greatest offenders, and here difficulty is experienced in giving staff an adequately heated place to work. The Act allows exemption to premises where such temperatures would cause deterioration of goods, providing the premises have one room where persons employed can warm themselves. In practice and by court decision this would cover all food shops and because any food would deteriorate at a temperature over 0°C, that is, freezing point, it would logically mean a total exemption of all such shops from giving any heating arrangements for their employees. How many of these shops would give their staff time to leave their posts to warm themselves on a busy Friday or Saturday? Happily, however, most employers realise that they must maintain a reasonable temperature in their shops to keep their staff and also to attract customers.

The intention of this exemption is, I feel, mainly for butchers shops whose goods would deteriorate rapidly at higher temperatures. The remedy is simple, under the Act. The Minister has power to make regulations prescribing a standard of reasonable temperature for premises or any classes of premises to which the Act applies.

One prosecution was successfully taken under this Section against a laundry collection shop who were fined £10 by the Magistrates' Court in this Borough.

A total of eighty-five plans were inspected in the year, covering proposed new premises and alterations of other premises registerable under the Act. Included in the total were ten plans of premises where H.M. Inspectors of Factories would be the enforcing Authority. This in fact gives the Local Authority an advantage over the Factory Inspector in the implementation of this Act.

Of the eighty-five plans only thirty-two plans were passed as satisfactory in the first instance. This meant that fifty-three plans were returned for alterations, of this number thirty-two were returned because the standard of ventilation shown would not satisfy Section 7 of the Act.

One hundred accident notifications were received during 1969. This is an increase of twenty accidents (or 25%) over the previous year. The increase is probably due to an increasing awareness of employers of their responsibilities in notifying the Authority than an actual rise in the accident rate. However, many accidents are still not reported, and only a few of these are brought to light through inspecting Accident Books of firms concerned. This though is rather a "hit and miss" affair, for occupiers of registered premises who employ less than ten employees need keep no such record.

The ideal method of receiving notification of accidents would be from the Ministry of Pensions and National Insurance who receive these particulars on Form B.176 from all employers reporting accidents causing industrial injuries to his employees, in addition to the Employer's notification on Form O.S.R. 11. This additional method of notification would then give a true picture of the accident rate.

Annual Report of the Public Analyst

for the year

1968

The work carried out for the County Borough of Swansea during the year 1968 is summarised in the following table, which shows the total number of samples examined and reported upon, and the headings under which they are classified:-

| | |
|---------------------------------------|-------|
| Under the Food & Drugs Act | 562 |
| Pesticide Survey Samples | 5 |
| For the Public Health Department | |
| Deposit Gauge Analyses | 30 |
| Lead Peroxide Cylinders | 31 |
| Waters | 12 |
| Others | 1 |
| For the Port Health Authority | 13 |
| For the Weights & Measures Department | : |
| Fertilisers & Feeding Stuffs Act | 23 |
| Consumer Protection Act | 3 |
| | <hr/> |
| | 680 |
| | <hr/> |

FOOD & DRUGS ACT 1955

A total of 562 samples were submitted for analysis under the above Act by the Chief Public Health Inspector and his Sampling Officers. They consisted of milks 348, foods 199, and drugs 15, of which 59 (or 10.5%) were reported against. This compares with 42 (or 7.7%) out of 543 samples in 1967. The unsatisfactory samples included 31 milks, 26 foods and 2 drugs.

The table at the end of this section lists the samples examined during 1968, the figures in brackets referring to the numbers reported as unsatisfactory.

MILK

Of the 348 milks examined, 316 were of ordinary, 32 were of Channel Island grade. The presumptive standards of the Sale of Milk regulations require that ordinary grade milk contains at least 3% of fat and 8.5% of non fatty solids. Milk which does not conform to this standard may have been adulterated by the removal of fat or addition of water, or may be naturally of inferior quality due to a poor herd. Channel Islands milks, however, are required to contain a minimum of 4% of milk fat.

Samples deficient in fat

Twenty six samples of ordinary grade milk had fat contents below 3%. In most of these cases, the samples were morning milks forming part of a consignment. The accompanying evening milks had higher fat contents, and provided the consignment was properly bulked before pasteurisation, the mixed milk would have had a satisfactory fat content.

Samples containing added water

Three samples of ordinary grade milk contained added water, to the extent of 1%, 1% and 4%. One informal sample of Channel Islands milk contained added water to the extent of 44%. Ten formal samples were then obtained from this source but were found to be genuine.

Samples deficient in non fatty solids but genuine

Of the milks examined, 78 or 22.4% had non fatty solids below 8.5%. In each case the freezing point of the milk was found to fall within the normal range for genuine milk, proving that these samples were not watered but were of naturally poor quality.

Samples containing penicillin

Of the 222 samples of raw milk tested for the presence of antibiotics, only one sample was found to contain penicillin (at the level of 0.05 i.u. per millilitre of milk).

Milk composition data, 1968

| Description | Number of Samples | Milk Fat % | Non fatty solids % | Total Milk Solids % |
|----------------------|-------------------|------------|--------------------|---------------------|
| Channel Islands | 32 | 4.94 | 9.11 | 14.05 |
| <u>Ordinary Milk</u> | | | | |
| 1st Quarter | 94 | 3.64 | 8.56 | 12.20 |
| 2nd Quarter | 74 | 3.35 | 8.70 | 12.05 |
| 3rd Quarter | 66 | 3.51 | 8.54 | 12.05 |
| 4th Quarter | 82 | 3.87 | 8.72 | 12.59 |
| Whole year 1968 | 316 | 3.60 | 8.63 | 12.23 |
| Whole year 1967 | 276 * | 3.70 | 8.64 | 12.34 |

* excluding 3 samples containing added water and 5 "Appeal to cow" samples

Articles other than milk

Of the 214 samples of food and drugs (other than milk) submitted during the year, 27 were reported as unsatisfactory. Three had been submitted for examination because of complaints from members of the public and 24 were detected in the course of analysis of routine samples.

(a) Complaints

Fibres stated to have been found in a can of Irish Stew were found to be of jute (commonly used in sacking or string). Another can of the same batch opened at the laboratory contained no trace of such fibres.

A portion of Corned Beef (School meals supply) was submitted because of a bitter taste. The fat showed unduly high acidity.

Sugar said to have made tea purple in colour was found to contain 0.35% of ferrous sulphate in the form of small fragments of a tablet. This tablet was of a type used to correct blood iron deficiency. It had probably been added to the sugar as a practical joke.

Four samples, - butter, orange drink, canned fruit cocktail and canned rice pudding were examined but in these cases the analytical findings did not substantiate the complaints.

(b) Routine samples taken under the Act and reported as unsatisfactory

Meat pies etc. A total of 19 meat pie samples and 6 sausage roll samples were submitted for analysis in the light of new regulations governing their composition which came into force in May 1968. For meat pies, a minimum of 25% of meat and for sausage rolls a minimum of 12½% is specified. However, the regulations are deemed to be satisfied in pies weighing less than 7½ ounces, if certain specified weights of meat are present. The specified weights of meats are as follows:- 5/8 ounce in pies not exceeding 3 ounces; 7/8 ounce in pies not exceeding 4 ounces; 1 ounce in pies not exceeding 5½ ounces and 1½ ounces in pies not exceeding 7½ ounces.

Of the 19 samples examined, one pie requiring a minimum of 5/8 ounce of meat contained 0.5 ounce, three pies requiring at least one ounce of meat contained 0.53, 0.75, 0.8 ounces, and seven pies requiring at least 1½ ounces of meat contained 0.95, 1.1, 1.1, 1.2, 1.2, 1.2 and 1.3 ounces.

Pasties of the Cornish pasty type containing meat and vegetables are required to contain at least 12½% of meat but three of those examined contained only 9%, 10½% and 12%.

Sugar Confectionery :-

Butter Toffee Peanuts had a toffee coating containing only 1.3% of total fat, of which only two thirds, or 0.9%, was butter fat. Home made Butter Toffee, contained only 0.6% total fat, none of which was butter fat. Butter sugar confectionery should contain at least 4% of butter fat. In the latter case the use of the word "home made" was incorrect, since it should only be used to describe food cooked in a domestic kitchen.

Chewing Gum, of Canadian manufacture consisted of multicoloured sweets but one of the artificial colourings, Ponceau SX, is no longer permitted in this country. A further and more recent sample was found to contain only permitted colourings.

"Milk" sweets contained no milk fat although such a description implied the presence of whole milk.

Instant Skimmed Milk contained 5.4% of moisture, which was slightly above the 5% maximum specified by regulation and Iced Lemon Tea Mix had pictures of a lemon on the packet but contained only lemon flavouring.

Genuine ground almonds had a bitter taste due to the high acid value of the oil and a high proportion of bitter almonds. The sample contained 200 parts per million of available hydrocyanic acid.

DRUGS

Of the drug samples analysed, one - Paracetamol tablets - contained only 23 tablets in the bottle instead of the stated 25, and one - Nasal Drops - was deficient in the stated content of chlorobutol, namely 0.3% instead of the declared value of 0.5%

The action taken by the Chief Public Health Inspector subsequent to receiving an adverse report on a particular sample has generally been the issue of warnings, where appropriate. In some cases further samples of foodstuffs have been taken in following up a reported deficiency. Manufacturers when advised of an unsatisfactory sample are generally very willing to correct labels or withdraw stocks.

The following table lists the samples analysed, those reported as unsatisfactory being indicated by the numbers in brackets:-

| Nature of sample | Number examined | Nature of sample | Number examined |
|--------------------------|-----------------|--------------------------|-----------------|
| MILK | | Food Colouring | 1 |
| Ordinary | 316 (30) | Fruit & Nut Breakfast | |
| Channel Islands | 32 (1) | Food | 1 |
| FOODS | | Froment Pure Wheat | |
| Angelica | 1 | Embryo | 1 |
| Apricot Sauce | 1 | Gooseberry Crunch Sponge | 1 |
| Baby Food | 1 | Glace Cherries | 1 |
| Biscuits | 1 | Gravy Salt | 1 |
| Brandy Flavoured Butter | 1 | Ground Almonds | 3 (1) |
| Butter | 2 | Ground Cinnamon | 1 |
| Margarine | 2 | Hand Grenade, containing | |
| Cake | 1 | crystals | 1 |
| Cake Decorations | 3 | Honey | 5 |
| Caraway Seeds | 1 | Ice Cream | 21 |
| Cheese Spread | 1 | Iced Lemon Tea Mix | 1 (1) |
| Cheese Puffs, Toasted | 1 | Ice Pops | 1 |
| Cheese Flavour Quavers | 1 | Instant Skimmed Milk | 2 (1) |
| Chicken Stock Tablets | 1 | Jelly | 1 |
| Chocolate Sponge Mixture | 1 | Laverbread | 3 |
| Cyclamate & Saccharin | | Lemon Essence | 1 |
| Tablets | 1 | Marzipan | 2 |
| Cream | 1 | Mixed Cereal with Fruit | |
| Curry Powder | 1 | & Nuts | 1 |
| Dessert Powder | 4 | Onion Salt | 2 (1) |
| Diet Milk Chocolate | 1 | Onion Sauce Mix | 1 |
| Flavouring | 5 | Oatrex | 1 |
| Flan Mix | 1 | Peanut Butter | 2 |
| Fish Cakes | 1 | Preserves | 4 |
| Fibres found in Canned | | Rye Flour | 1 |
| Irish Stew | 1 (1) | Saccharin Tablets | 1 |

| Nature of sample | Number examined | Nature of sample | Number examined |
|-------------------------|-----------------|----------------------------------|-----------------|
| Savoury Quick Jel | 1 | Meat Products:- | |
| Sauce Mix, Sour Cream | 1 | Beef Chipolatas | 1 |
| Sauce Mix, White | 1 | Black Pudding | 1 |
| Sauce | 1 | Corned Beef (complaint) | 1 (1) |
| Soft Drinks | 3 | Faggots | 1 |
| Spaghetti Sauce | 1 | Home made Fies | 1 |
| Sugar, Barbados | 1 | Meat Faste | 1 |
| Sugar (Complaint) | 1 (1) | Meat Pies | 8 (4) |
| Sugar Confectionery | 22 (5) | Meat & Gravy Pies | 1 (1) |
| Sugar Strands | 2 | Oval Pies | 4 (4) |
| Sucron Sweetener | 1 | Pasties | 4 (3) |
| Sweet & Sour Sauce | 1 | Party Pies | 1 |
| Toasty Grills | 2 | Pork Pies | 3 |
| Vita Cup | 1 | Round Pies | 5 (2) |
| Canned:- | | Sausage Rolls | 6 |
| Apricot Fruit Filling | 1 | Sausages, beef | 3 |
| Creamed Mushrooms | 1 | Sausages, pork | 2 |
| Creamed Rice Pudding | | Savouries | 1 |
| (complaint) | 1 | DRUGS & MEDICINAL PREPARATIONS:- | |
| Custard | 1 | Bicarbonate of Soda | 1 |
| Evaporated Milk | 1 | Childrens Cough Pastilles | 1 |
| Fruit | 1 | Indigestion Tablets | 1 |
| Fruit Topping | 1 | Multivitamins | 1 |
| Rice Pudding | 1 | Nasal Drops | 1 (1) |
| Sago Milk Pudding | 1 | Oil of Lavendar | 1 |
| Soup | 2 | Pain Relievers | 1 |
| Soft Drinks | 2 | Paracetamol Tablets | 1 (1) |
| Spanish Rice | 1 | Solvol Tablets | 1 |
| Canned Meat Products:- | | Solzets Tablets | 1 |
| Bacon Grill | 1 | Syrup of Figs | 1 |
| Irish Stew | 1 | Throat Pastilles | 2 |
| Minced Beef with Onions | | Tonic Vegetable Concentrate | 1 |
| & Gravy | 1 | Yeast extract | 1 |
| Meat Pudding | 1 | | |
| Stewed Steak with Gravy | 1 | | |
| Veal Curry | 1 | | |
| | | TOTALS | 562 (59) |

PESTICIDES IN FOOD SURVEY

The second year of this national survey of the levels of pesticides occurring in foods being sold to the public was completed in 1968. The scheme has been organised by the Association of Public Analysts in co-operation with the Local Authority Associations and the Ministry of Agriculture, Fisheries and Food. Approximately 2,400 samples yearly were to be examined for at least two years, the work being allocated to authorities on a population basis. For Swansea & Cardiff a total of 16 samples were examined in detail during the year. The results obtained, expressed in parts per thousand million are given below.

| No. | Food | Source | Organo chlorine pesticides | | |
|-----|-----------------------|----------|----------------------------|-------------|----------|
| | | | EHC isomers | DDT isomers | Dieldrin |
| S12 | Bread | Home | 5 | 3 | 0 |
| S13 | Lard | Unknown | 58 | 203 | 0 |
| S14 | Milk, Pasteurised | Home | 11 | 7 | 0 |
| S15 | Pork, forequarter | Home | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| S16 | Lettuce | Home | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| C18 | Butter | Welsh | 18 | 0 | 22 |
| C19 | Pork | Irish | 2 | 19 | 0 |
| C20 | Milk, Pasteurised | Home | 3 | 0 | 0 |
| C21 | Bacon | Home | 2 | 41 | 0 |
| C22 | Strawberries | Home | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| C23 | Tripe | Home | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| C24 | Coffee Beans, roasted | Africa | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| C25 | White Bread | Home | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| C26 | Pork Sausages | Home | 22 | 23 | 5 |
| C27 | Raspberries, frozen | Unknown | 0 | 57 | 0 |
| C28 | Grapes | Imported | 0 | 250 | 0 |

No residues of the metallic pesticides (lead, arsenic and mercury) or organophosphorus compounds were detected in any of the samples tested.

Of interest in these results is the occurrence of organochlorine pesticides in lard (DDT etc. 203), grapes (DDT 250) and in pork, bacon and pork sausages. Traces of dieldrin were found in butter. Tripe and roasted coffee beans showed no detectable residues.

The Association of Public Analysts, with the co-operation of the interested bodies published in 1968 the collated results of about 2400 samples taken throughout the country in the first year. Typically, pork meat and pork fats showed a mixture of pesticides, including BHC isomers, DDT, TDE, DDD, and dieldrin at distinct levels. This accumulation is considered to reflect the varied feeding of the pig.

Surprisingly, dried fruit (raisins, sultanas) and tea showed moderately high levels of DDT. This is due to the use of this pesticide on the growing crop with subsequent concentration of the residue during the drying of the fruit and tea leaves.

Milk and milk-based infant foods showed BHC to be frequently present with also a high incidence of dieldrin. Apples showed DDT to be present above the minimum reporting levels in 58 of the 200 samples examined.

Very few samples contained organophosphorus compounds. Lead and arsenic was present in 31% of those examined but the levels were below the legal limits. Mercury contamination did not appear to be widespread.

PORT HEALTH AUTHORITY

A total of 13 samples were submitted by the Chief Port Health Inspector in 1968 compared with 23 in 1967.

These comprised the following canned foods:-

Grapefruit in syrup; Orange Juice, sweetened; Tomato Juice; Pilchards; Pork Luncheon Meat; Fruit Cocktail; Evaporated Milk; Smoked Saithe.

A further 5 samples were not canned:-

Fresh Apples, Fresh Onions, New Zealand Cheese, Lard, Chicken fillets in Jelly.

No instances of excess tin and lead were detected in the canned foods. The pork luncheon meat contained 94% of meat (minimum standard 80%) and a trace of erythrosine colouring matter. The smoked saithe contained both benzoic and sorbic acid preservatives, neither of which is permitted in this country. This was a Norwegian product. No objection could be taken to it, if it were only destined for use as ships stores. The fresh apples contained a trace of lead (0.3 p.p.m.) - well below the legal maximum of 3 p.p.m. The onions were queried as having a taint - this appeared to be mainly confined to the net bag in which they were packed. The New Zealand cheese was of satisfactory quality and contained no sorbic acid.

NEW LEGISLATION

A number of items of new legislation were made or came into force in 1968.

Fish & Meat Spreadable Products Regulations 1968 will replace the existing regulations governing fish and meat pastes in 1971. The meat content of meat pastes will be raised from 55% to 70% and a standard of 95% fish or meat prescribed for pastes described as potted, chopped, minced or flaked. Pastes "with butter" will be legally required to contain at least 6% of butter fat.

Imported Food Regulations 1968 which came into operation in August 1968, contain measures for the protection of public health in relation to imported foods. They replace the Public Health (Imported Food) Regulations 1937 & 1948.

Labelling of Food Regulations 1967, a comprehensive regulation governing the labelling of foodstuffs came into operation in January 1968 for foods, other than soft drinks, which contain cyclamate artificial sweetener, but otherwise not until January 1971. Apart from detailed declaration of additives on labels of most pre-packed foods, there are special provisions for the labelling of

tenderised meat, restriction on the use of the word "milk" on labels and advertisements, and on the advertisement of foods from vending machines.

Meat Pie & Sausage Roll Regulations 1967. The standards prescribed for meat pies, meat and vegetable pies and sausage rolls became operative in May 1968.

Medicines Act 1968. This new Act removes the provisions relating to drugs from the Food & Drugs Act 1955 and aims to provide comprehensive legislation to cover the manufacture and sale of drugs. As yet no regulations have been made under the Act; the detailed operation will not be clear until such regulations are made.

Two official reports were published in 1968 by the Food Standards Committee.

The Report on Soups recommended minimum meat contents for canned meat soup & soup mixes, including poultry & game, and meat & vegetable soups; a legal minimum butter fat in cream soups; a tomato solids standard for tomato soups. The term "Condensed" should be restricted to products which require dilution to at least double the volume. Unambiguous dilution instructions and a list of ingredients should appear on the label.

Report on Azodicarbonamide. This compound is a bread improver, the use of which was requested by a baking interest. The committee recommended that although the safety of the compound has been established its use should not be allowed at present but that need for it should be reconsidered when the Bread & Flour Regulations are next reviewed.

AIR POLLUTION

Measurements of atmospheric pollution have been made in Swansea since January, 1954. They are made at sites and with apparatus approved by the Ministry of Technology to which organisation the results are sent every month for collation and publication. Besides being of local interest, therefore, they are a valuable contribution to a nation-wide survey. Since the Clean Air Act, 1956 came into operation, these measurements have assumed even greater importance for they provide the only means of assessing quantitatively any improvement in pollution of the air resulting from the implementation of this Act.

A standard deposit gauge and a lead peroxide apparatus for the measurement of the activity of the sulphur gases in the air have been maintained since 1954 by the public health inspectorate under the general supervision of the Chief Inspector, at each of three sites, viz. the Scala Cinema in Pentre Guinea Road, St. Thomas, at Church Road, Llansamlet, and at the Guildhall. The monthly analyses (deposit gauges and lead peroxide candles) are carried out by your Public Analyst's laboratory as this is work which requires laboratory facilities.

Daily measurements of smoke and sulphur dioxide levels have been made at various sites since 1959. This work is carried out by Public Health Inspectors of your Authority, assistance being given, when required, by your Public Analyst's laboratory. The three sites in active operation during 1968 included Morriston Clinic, Norton Villa Clinic and Llansamlet Clinic.

Deposit Gauge and Lead Peroxide Data 1968

The monthly results obtained from the analysis of the contents of deposit gauges and lead peroxide candles at the three sites concerned are given in Tables A, B & C. Table D compares the total amounts of undissolved and dissolved matter deposited during the year at the three sites, while the variation during the 9 year period 1960 - 1968 is indicated in Table E.

Table D shows the Guildhall site to have lower figures for total undissolved matter. The recorded figures for insoluble deposit at St. Thomas, Llansamlet & Guildhall were 64, 96 & 55 tons per square mile per year respectively (based on 8 months only for St. Thomas and 11 months for the Llansamlet site. Most urban areas in this country show annual depositions between 50 & 150, while the six sites showing the highest depositions during 1963-64 averaged 480 tons per square mile per year.

It can thus be seen that the Guildhall site is in the range for most urban areas, whereas the other two sites are somewhat higher. Considered over the period 1960-1968, the results for deposition at the sites generally show a small decline but 1966 and 1968 did not reflect this trend.

The lead peroxide method is used to obtain monthly figures of the extent of sulphur pollution and the results are given at the bottom of Tables A, B & C. The seasonal and yearly variation can be seen in Table F.

This method is empirical in that it records the amount of sulphur gases (calculated as SO_3 , sulphur trioxide) absorbed by a lead peroxide surface during the period of exposure. Nevertheless, the data obtained can be compared from site to site and from season to season. Thus a clean atmosphere may be as low as 0.25 mgs. of SO_3 (per 100 sq. cm. of lead peroxide per day) whereas an industrial area may reach 5 mgms. or more i.e. twenty times as sulphur polluting.

The average figures for 1968 for St. Thomas, Llansamlet & Guildhall were 1.00, 0.97, and 0.79 mgs. per day respectively. The Guildhall site continues to have the lower sulphur dioxide value while St. Thomas is marginally higher than Llansamlet. However in 1956 Llansamlet averaged 2.34 which is more than double the present figure; the greatest change for this site was noted in 1965 and the trend has been continued.

Smoke & Sulphur dioxide Concentrations in the atmosphere

The volumetric method of measuring these two air pollutants is work which was carried out daily at 3 sites by your Public Health Inspectors during 1968 and the figures given are entirely the result of their work. Where technical advice is required this is, of course, freely available from this laboratory. The methods used consist essentially of drawing air through filter paper to trap the smoke as a grey stain, and then through dilute hydrogen peroxide to trap the sulphur dioxide. The intensity of the stains are measured using a reflectometer and the sulphuric acid formed is titrated.

I have been asked to include the figures obtained by your Public Health Inspectors in my annual report in order to complete the picture of atmospheric pollution studies being carried out at Swansea. Table G gives the daily average values for both smoke and sulphur dioxide for each month of the year, and also for the whole year for each of the 3 sites viz., Morriston Clinic, Norton Villa Clinic and Llansamlet Clinic. The highest values recorded on any day are also included.

Table H shows the levels found from 1964 - 1968. These show small improvements in both forms of pollution at Morriston and Llansamlet but Llansamlet was slightly worse in 1968 compared with 1967. Norton Villa Clinic, in a cleaner area has shown consistently lower values although smoke concentrations in 1968 were raised compared with previous years.

The significance of the figures may be gathered by comparison with national results. During 1963-64 the six highest sites measuring air pollution in the United Kingdom averaged 373 and 329 micrograms per cubic metre for sulphur dioxide and smoke respectively. The corresponding six lowest sites averaged 26 and 28 micrograms per cubic metre respectively. During 1968, Morriston averaged 35 & 72 micrograms/cubic metre for smoke and sulphur dioxide respectively, with Llansamlet showing 37 & 63 micrograms per cubic metre. The air pollution measured at Swansea is therefore quite reasonable when compared with national data. This is in part due to the fact that a large proportion of the coal burnt in Swansea, domestically and industrially, is of the smokeless type. Without a measure of control, increase in urbanisation and industrial development tends to increase air pollution. The continued work of the Chief Public Health Inspector and his staff in the important task of air pollution control is having the desired effect. In this connection it should be mentioned that the co-operation of industry has been very satisfactory.

TABLE A.

STATION I - PENTRE GUINEA ROAD, ST. THOMAS. MONTHLY RESULTS 1968

Deposited Matter in tons/sq. mile

| Type of Deposit | Jan. | Feb. | March | April | May | June | July | Aug. | Sept. | Oct. | Nov. | Dec. |
|--|------|------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|
| TOTAL UNDISSOLVED MATTER | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Tarry matter | | | | | 7.23 | 13.47 | 9.09 | 6.93 | 8.70 | 7.41 | 5.58 | 5.82 |
| Other combustible matter | | | | | 0.33 | 0.27 | 0.18 | 0.15 | 0.30 | 0.45 | 0.12 | 0.24 |
| Ash | | | | | 1.62 | 3.15 | 2.52 | 1.74 | 2.34 | 2.22 | 1.44 | 1.56 |
| | | | | | 5.28 | 10.05 | 6.39 | 5.04 | 6.06 | 4.74 | 4.02 | 4.02 |
| TOTAL DISSOLVED MATTER | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Calcium Ca ⁺⁺ | | | | | 4.41 | 4.14 | 6.45 | 3.84 | 10.65 | 7.71 | 7.05 | 10.02 |
| Chloride Cl ⁻ | | | | | 0.54 | 0.72 | 0.87 | 0.54 | 0.75 | 0.66 | 0.72 | 0.78 |
| Sulphate SO ₄ ⁻ | | | | | 0.99 | 0.93 | 0.15 | 0.39 | 3.24 | 1.83 | 1.71 | 3.51 |
| | | | | | 1.59 | 2.16 | 2.37 | 1.59 | 1.98 | 2.31 | 3.33 | 2.43 |
| TOTAL SOLID MATTER DEPOSITED | | | | | 11.64 | 17.61 | 15.54 | 10.77 | 19.35 | 15.12 | 12.66 | 15.84 |
| Rainfall, in inches | | | | | 2.70 | 3.96 | 3.27 | 2.46 | 3.84 | 3.84 | 3.90 | 4.26 |
| pH value of filtrate from gauge | | | | | 5.0 | 6.2 | 6.8 | 6.7 | 6.2 | 5.3 | 4.6 | 5.0 |
| SULPHUR DIOXIDE, expressed as milligrams SO ₂ per 100 sq. cms. lead peroxide per day | | | | | 0.70 | 0.61 | 0.51 | 0.50 | 0.95 | 1.51 | 1.50 | 1.66 |

TABLE B

STATION 2 - CHURCH ROAD, LLANSAMLET. MONTHLY RESULTS 1968

Deposited Matter in tons/sq. mile

| Type of Deposit | Jan. | Feb. | March | April | May | June | July | Aug. | Sept. | Oct. | Nov. | Dec. |
|--|------|-------|-------|-------|------|-------|------------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|
| TOTAL UNDISSOLVED MATTER | 3.15 | 22.08 | 11.67 | 10.98 | 3.33 | 8.76 | NO RESULTS | 8.73 | 7.62 | 8.94 | 6.03 | 5.43 |
| Tarry matter | 0.03 | 0.60 | 0.15 | 0.18 | 0.06 | 0.15 | | 0.06 | 0.15 | 0.48 | 0.18 | 0.27 |
| Other combustible matter | 0.60 | 8.40 | 3.15 | 6.24 | 0.93 | 1.92 | | 1.92 | 1.77 | 1.98 | 1.05 | 1.59 |
| Ash | 2.52 | 13.08 | 8.37 | 4.56 | 2.34 | 6.69 | | 6.75 | 5.70 | 6.48 | 4.80 | 3.57 |
| TOTAL DISSOLVED MATTER | 5.76 | 6.03 | 12.39 | 2.85 | 4.38 | 7.08 | | 4.47 | 10.14 | 9.45 | 4.53 | 7.56 |
| Calcium Ca ⁺⁺ | 0.54 | 0.45 | 0.81 | 0.36 | 0.33 | 0.66 | | 0.45 | 0.66 | 1.2 | 0.45 | 0.48 |
| Chloride Cl ⁻ | 1.53 | 1.02 | 3.51 | 0.45 | 0.72 | 0.99 | | 0.69 | 3.15 | 0.69 | 1.05 | 2.88 |
| Sulphate SO ₄ ⁻ | 3.33 | 2.67 | 3.69 | 1.32 | 2.01 | 1.14 | | 2.10 | 2.94 | 3.15 | 2.40 | 2.16 |
| TOTAL SOLID MATTER DEPOSITED | 8.91 | 28.11 | 24.06 | 13.83 | 7.71 | 15.84 | | 13.20 | 17.76 | 18.39 | 10.56 | 12.99 |
| Rainfall, in inches | 1.71 | 12.18 | 3.51 | 1.77 | 1.86 | 4.26 | | 2.19 | 4.68 | 4.02 | 4.02 | 4.29 |
| pH Value of filtrate from gauge | 3.8 | 4.4 | 5.9 | 5.6 | 4.3 | 5.0 | | 6.6 | 5.9 | 5.6 | 4.6 | 5.3 |
| SULPHUR DIOXIDE, expressed as milligrams SO ₃ per 100 sq. cms. lead peroxide per day | 0.86 | 0.84 | 1.25 | 0.63 | 0.99 | 0.89 | 0.94 | 0.66 | 1.29 | 1.12 | 1.00 | 1.15 |

TABLE C

STATION 3 - THE GUILDHALL. MONTHLY RESULTS 1968

Deposited Matter in tons/sq. mile

| Type of Deposit | Jan. | Feb. | March | Apr. | May | June | July | Aug. | Sept. | Oct. | Nov. | Dec. |
|---|------|------|-------|------|------|-------|-------|------|-------|-------|-------|-------|
| TOTAL UNDISSOLVED MATTER | 1.35 | 1.65 | 12.84 | 3.81 | 3.66 | 5.25 | 6.45 | 4.20 | 4.59 | 3.66 | 5.22 | 3.30 |
| Tarry matter | 0.03 | 0.09 | 0.06 | 0.12 | 0.15 | 0.21 | 0.06 | 0.09 | 0.09 | 0.18 | 0.09 | 0.18 |
| Other combustible matter | 0.66 | 0.45 | 2.79 | 0.99 | 1.08 | 1.35 | 1.89 | 1.17 | 1.32 | 1.14 | 1.32 | 0.84 |
| Ash | 0.66 | 1.11 | 9.99 | 2.70 | 2.43 | 3.69 | 4.50 | 2.94 | 3.18 | 2.34 | 3.81 | 2.28 |
| TOTAL DISSOLVED MATTER | 4.98 | 1.68 | 14.82 | 4.38 | 5.58 | 5.43 | 3.75 | 3.48 | 14.58 | 6.69 | 8.91 | 11.46 |
| Calcium Ca ⁺⁺ | 0.24 | 0.15 | 1.02 | 0.45 | 0.42 | 0.6 | 0.48 | 0.42 | 0.72 | 0.54 | 0.84 | 0.75 |
| Chloride Cl ⁻ | 1.89 | 0.42 | 5.16 | 0.63 | 0.72 | 1.35 | 0.42 | 0.42 | 5.64 | 1.92 | 2.73 | 4.32 |
| Sulphate SO ₄ ⁻ | 1.71 | 0.54 | 1.95 | 1.50 | 1.2 | 0.96 | 1.5 | 1.2 | 1.68 | 0.99 | 0.87 | 2.10 |
| TOTAL SOLID MATTER DEPOSITED | 6.33 | 3.33 | 27.66 | 8.19 | 9.24 | 10.68 | 10.20 | 7.68 | 19.17 | 10.35 | 14.13 | 14.76 |
| Rainfall in inches | 2.55 | 7.56 | 2.85 | 2.46 | 2.70 | 4.56 | 3.24 | 2.34 | 4.29 | 4.32 | 3.75 | 4.02 |
| pH value of filtrate from gauge | 4.6 | 4.8 | 6.8 | 6.0 | 5.1 | 6.4 | 6.9 | 6.5 | 6.1 | 5.8 | 5.0 | 4.6 |
| SULPHUR DIOXIDE expressed as milligrams SO ₃ per 100 sq. cms. lead peroxide per day | 0.79 | 0.77 | 0.64 | 0.64 | 0.76 | 0.52 | 0.71 | 0.36 | 0.65 | 0.59 | 1.89 | 1.21 |

TABLE D

Comparison of Results for the Whole Year 1968 - Tons per square mile per year

| Type of Deposit | Site No.1 St. Thomas | Site No.2. Llansamlet | Site No.3 Guildhall |
|--------------------------|-------------------------|--------------------------|------------------------|
| TOTAL UNDISSOLVED MATTER | 64.23 | 96.72 | 55.98 |
| Tar | 2.04 | 2.31 | 1.35 |
| Other combustible matter | 16.59 | 29.55 | 15.00 |
| Ash | 45.60 | 64.86 | 39.63 |
| TOTAL DISSOLVED MATTER | 54.27 | 74.64 | 85.74 |
| TOTAL DEPOSITED MATTER | 118.5 | 171.4 | 141.7 |
| RAINFALL - INCHES | 28.23 (8 months) | 44.49 (11 months) | 44.64 (12 months) |

TABLE E

Comparison of Yearly Rates of Deposition 1960-1968 - Tons per square mile per year

| | 1960 | 1961 | 1962 | 1963 | 1964 | 1965 | 1966 | 1967 | 1968 |
|--------------------------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|
| <u>St. Thomas</u> | | | | | | | | | |
| Total Deposited Matter | 229 | 232 | 222 | 207 | 185 | 195 | 235 | 167 | 178 |
| Total Insoluble Matter | 119 | 120 | 113 | 104 | 91 | 94 | 128 | 80 | 96 |
| Insoluble Mineral Matter | 69 | 73 | 78 | 71 | 62 | 65 | 90 | 55 | 68 |
| Rainfall - inches | 57 | 44 | 36 | 37 | 32 | 46 | 46 | 42 | 42 |
| <u>Llansamlet</u> | | | | | | | | | |
| Total deposited matter | 198 | 200 | 187 | 185 | 177 | 161 | 194 | 165 | 187 |
| Total insoluble matter | 92 | 103 | 82 | 76 | 93 | 79 | 93 | 76 | 105 |
| Insoluble mineral matter | 60 | 59 | 58 | 53 | 69 | 57 | 62 | 52 | 71 |
| Rainfall - inches | 62 | 47 | 41 | 39 | 35 | 45 | 47 | 38 | 49 |
| <u>Guildhall</u> | | | | | | | | | |
| Total deposited matter | 162 | 141 | 138 | 134 | 125 | 127 | 204 | 129 | 142 |
| Total insoluble matter | 62 | 47 | 45 | 47 | 49 | 46 | 83 | 43 | 56 |
| Insoluble mineral matter | 36 | 29 | 30 | 32 | 34 | 32 | 55 | 27 | 40 |
| Rainfall - inches | 51 | 31 | 31 | 33 | 26 | 38 | 34 | 39 | 45 |

TABLE F
Pollution by Sulphur Gases 1956 - 1968

| | Sulphur Dioxide Average rate of absorption expressed as milligrams SO ₃ per 100 square centimetres of lead peroxide per day | | |
|--------------------|---|------------|-----------|
| | St. Thomas | Llansemlet | Guildhall |
| 1956 | 2.34 | 0.91 | 0.92 |
| 1957 | 2.16 | 0.96 | 0.74 |
| 1958 | 2.14 | 0.93 | 0.80 |
| 1959 | 2.24 | 0.76 | 0.84 |
| 1960 | 2.07 | 0.94 | 0.80 |
| 1961 | 1.91 | 0.89 | 0.68 |
| 1962 | 1.86 | 0.87 | 0.76 |
| 1963 | 1.80 | 0.95 | 0.96 |
| 1964 | 2.03 | 1.10 | 0.90 |
| 1965 | 1.38 | 0.83 | 0.85 |
| 1966 | 1.22 | 0.93 | 0.73 |
| 1967 | 0.93 | 1.04 | 0.59 |
| 1968 | 1.00 | 0.97 | 0.79 |
| Summer months 1968 | 0.67 | 0.90 | 0.61 |
| Winter months 1968 | 1.56 | 1.04 | 0.98 |

TABLE H

Comparison of the Smoke and Sulphur Dioxide Concentrations
during the five year period 1964 - 1968

| Station | Smoke Concentration micrograms per cubic metre | | | | | Sulphur Dioxide Concentration Micrograms per cubic me | | | | |
|---------------------|--|------|------|------|------|---|------|------|------|------|
| | 1964 | 1965 | 1966 | 1967 | 1968 | 1964 | 1965 | 1966 | 1967 | 1968 |
| Morrison Clinic | | | | | | | | | | |
| Daily Average | 88 | 47 | 42 | 49 | 35 | 134 | 75 | 73 | 75 | |
| Highest Daily Value | 450 | 351 | 175 | 425 | 215 | 606 | 265 | 234 | 442 | 2 |
| Norton Villa Clinic | | | | | | | | | | |
| Daily Average | 24 | 18 | 16 | 16 | 33 | 25 | 29 | 34 | 29 | |
| Highest Daily Value | 284 | 115 | 98 | 118 | 205 | 166 | 198 | 172 | 200 | 1 |
| Llansemlet Clinic | | | | | | | | | | |
| Daily Average | 43 | 29 | 26 | 28 | 37 | 66 | 58 | 55 | 53 | |
| Highest Daily Value | 294 | 175 | 87 | 217 | 308 | 175 | 206 | 144 | 246 | 4 |

MONTHLY AVERAGES

| | MORRISTON CLINIC | | | | NORTON VILLA CLINIC | | | | LLANSAMLET CLINIC | | | |
|------------|------------------|-----------------|---------|-----------------|---------------------|-----------------|---------|-----------------|-------------------|-----------------|---------|-----------------|
| | Average | | Highest | | Average | | Highest | | Average | | Highest | |
| | Smoke | SO ₂ | Smoke | SO ₂ | Smoke | SO ₂ | Smoke | SO ₂ | Smoke | SO ₂ | Smoke | SO ₂ |
| JANUARY | 25 | 87 | 59 | 193 | 108 | 18 | 205 | 35 | 112 | 94 | 234 | 452 |
| FEBRUARY | 85 | 103 | 215 | 247 | 71 | 23 | 119 | 58 | 35 | 71 | 66 | 105 |
| MARCH | 41 | 82 | 143 | 153 | 20 | 15 | 69 | 38 | 20 | 78 | 82 | 241 |
| APRIL | 27 | 66 | 128 | 170 | 21 | 17 | 97 | 49 | 32 | 52 | 128 | 170 |
| MAY | 20 | 40 | 36 | 69 | 14 | 22 | 46 | 62 | 18 | 48 | 81 | 107 |
| JUNE | 16 | 37 | 43 | 95 | 9 | 16 | 35 | 56 | 17 | 42 | 67 | 123 |
| JULY | 18 | 29 | 32 | 72 | 9 | 27 | 20 | 60 | 24 | 34 | 58 | 64 |
| AUGUST | 8 | 41 | 21 | 65 | 11 | 34 | 23 | 68 | 19 | 42 | 52 | 62 |
| SEPTEMBER | 23 | 51 | 59 | 90 | 11 | 37 | 36 | 83 | 18 | 45 | 48 | 116 |
| OCTOBER | 44 | 87 | 78 | 133 | 48 | 20 | 120 | 87 | 25 | 64 | 51 | 99 |
| NOVEMBER | 51 | 86 | 118 | 276 | 24 | 50 | 94 | 126 | 31 | 92 | 63 | 248 |
| DECEMBER | 67 | 153 | 138 | 268 | 55 | 67 | 139 | 195 | 94 | 89 | 308 | 128 |
| WHOLE YEAR | 35 | 72 | 215 | 276 | 33 | 29 | 205 | 195 | 37 | 63 | 308 | 452 |

The results are expressed in micrograms per cubic metre per day for both smoke and sulphur dioxide (SO₂)

The average values quoted are the daily values averaged for each month of the year and for the whole year; the highest single daily reading noted in each month. the highest value refers to

MISCELLANEOUS SAMPLES

Public Health Department

Sixteen samples of drinking water were taken by public health inspectors from domestic taps in the area. Most of these were of satisfactory chemical quality. One sample contained a large amount of copper.

Three swimming bath samples were submitted. Some increase in alkalinity was recommended for two of these.

Weights & Measures Department

Chief Inspector F. W. Brown administers the Fertilisers & Feeding Stuffs Act 1926 and regulations made under it. During the year 23 samples consisting of 22 fertilisers and 1 feeding stuff were submitted for analysis.

Under the Consumer Protection Act, the Toys (Safety) Regulations 1967 prescribes limits for toxic metals, particularly lead and arsenic, in paint coatings on toys. Of the samples examined, one contained lead considerably in excess of permitted limits and was subsequently the subject of a successful prosecution against the firm concerned.

Private samples

Occasionally samples are examined for private persons on payment of a fee. Under the Road Safety Act 1967, motorists accused of driving with blood alcohol above prescribed limit are provided with a specimen which they may have analysed independently if they so wish. This laboratory is equipped to carry out this analysis by gas chromatography and is prepared to do so for private motorists in the Swansea area. A fee of £7. 0s. 0d. is charged for this work and a number of persons in the area made use of this service in 1968.

Water samples are also examined for the West Glamorgan Water Board and during 1968 a considerable number of samples from a wide area including Swansea, were analysed, the results being reported to the Water Engineer.

IN CONCLUSION

The writing of this annual report again gives me the welcome opportunity of thanking the Medical Officer of Health, the Chief Public Health Inspector and members of the Public Health Department staff for their kind co-operation during the year.

